

## Preserving a Heritage

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# Preserving a Heritage

**Final Report to the President and Congress  
of the National Parks Centennial  
Commission  
Washington, D.C.**

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# NATIONAL PARKS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

December 1973

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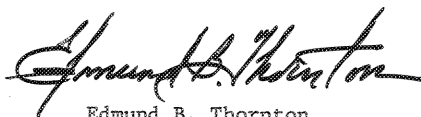
Dear Friend:

"Preserving a Heritage"--the Report of the National Parks Centennial Commission to the President and the Congress of the United States sets forth the activities of the Commission in commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the establishment of Yellowstone National Park and the Commission's co-hosting of the Second World Conference on National Parks as prescribed by Public Law 91-332 of July 10, 1970.

In addition to the two formal charges to the Commission this report devotes a special chapter to its "Recommendations and Policy Guidelines" for the future direction of the National Parks of the United States. The National Parks, spanning the broad spectrum of America's natural, cultural, and historic treasures are held in trust for all the people of America--now and in the future.

The great interest Americans have in their National Parks makes it most important that a copy of the Commission's report be made available to a broad cross section of our citizenry through public libraries, university libraries, and all national organizations having a concern and interest in the conservation of the nation's natural and cultural heritage. With this purpose in mind, it gives me great pleasure, on behalf of the National Parks Centennial Commission, to present you with this complimentary copy of the Commission's Report "Preserving a Heritage."

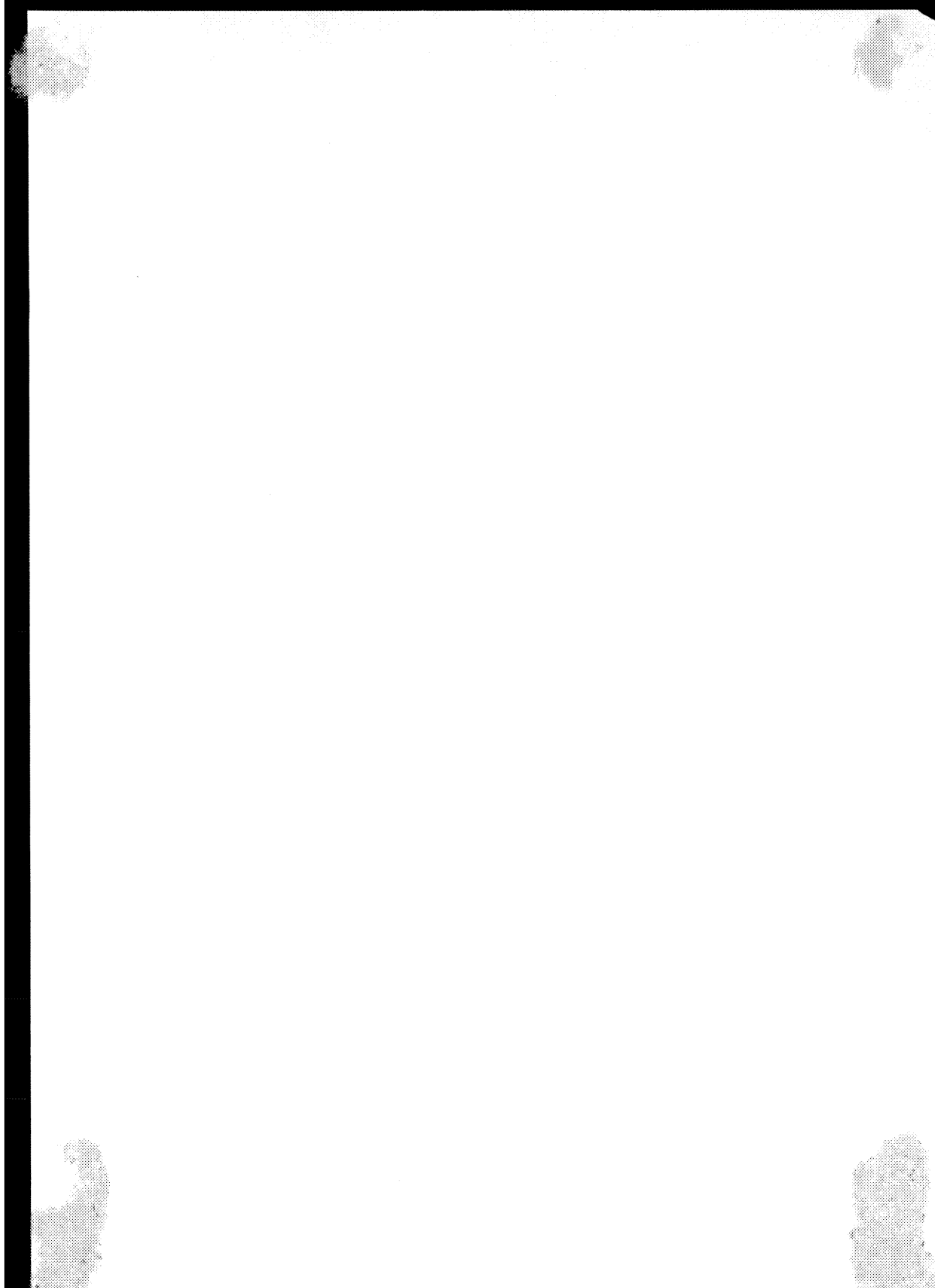
Sincerely yours,



Edmund B. Thornton  
Chairman, National Parks  
Centennial Commission



PARKS, MAN AND HIS ENVIRONMENT



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# Foreword

Through the dedication and concern of the President of the United States and the manifest record of affection and support given by Congress, The National Parks Centennial Commission was mandated by Public Law 91-332 on July 10, 1970.

The official twofold charge given this Commission was to appropriately recognize the Centennial of the creation of Yellowstone National Park as the first National Park in this country and the world, and to act as "host" to the Second World Conference on National Parks. Both of these official assignments have been discharged to the satisfaction of the Chairman who is indebted to the contribution of all members of the Commission and the extraordinary support given by each member of the Commission Staff.

This, the Final Report of the National Parks Centennial Commission, is submitted with the confidence that the American people will profit from the reflections and recommendations made by the Commission in support of our unique heritage of National Parks, the "pleasuring grounds" of the people.

Recognition of the Centennial was accomplished by some 300 Centennial observances held throughout the National Parks during 1972, including 20 dedications of new National Park sites and properties. These events culminated in the rededication of Yellowstone National Park at Madison Junction by Mrs. Richard M. Nixon and Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton on September 19, 1972.

Personally, and on behalf of the Commission, the Chairman would like to express his sincere appreciation and thanks to the President and Mrs. Nixon for their support of the National Parks concept. Additionally, the extraordinary interest and help given by Patricia Nixon Cox and Julie Nixon Eisenhower, for their personal participation in the many park dedication ceremonies held throughout the Centennial year, is gratefully acknowledged.

As a sponsor of the Second World Conference on National Parks, the Commission shared its responsibilities with the United States Department of the Interior and its National Park Service and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). In all respects, this conference, held in the grandeur of Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, was an unqualified success. Over 1,200 participants and invited guests from 83 countries gathered in a spirit of unique cooperation and dedication to deliberate and draw up a body of recommendations addressed to those most urgent matters in the world heritage of parks. Special recognition and thanks must be given to the two General Co-Chairmen of the Conference, Gerardo Budowski, Director General of IUCN and George B. Hartzog, Jr. then Director of the National Park Service.

Early in the meetings of the Commission, Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton gave an additional and highly significant assignment to the Commission and that was to research the past history of the National Park Service, to assess its present service to the public, and to formulate a body of recommendations that might serve as guidelines for the future of the national parks.

In pursuit of this challenge the Commission contracted with the Conservation Foundation of Washington, D.C. to conduct a study of the National Parks System and submit its findings in a written report to the Commission. This report, *National Parks for the Future*, was received by the Chairman at Yellowstone on September 20, 1972. The report has been thoroughly studied by the staff and members of the Commission and has been of great assistance to the Commission in preparing its own response to the Secretary's assignment. In addressing itself to the task, the Commission did not consider it appropriate to respond to each point raised in the Conservation Foundation Report, but rather considered that report as a useful and stimulating instrument in shaping its own independent assessment of the Na-



tional Park Service and in setting forth its own recommendations for the future of the National Parks. The Chairman gratefully acknowledges the valuable contribution of thought and opinion given by all members of the Commission and the professional assistance in drafting the special chapter, "Policy Recommendations of the National Parks Centennial Commission," rendered by Mr. Alfred B. LaGasse and Mr. Walter Cook, President and Vice President, respectively, of Executive Consultants, Inc., McLean, Virginia.

That which we know now, and that which we recommend at this point, in the honorable history of the National Park Service, may not stand unchallenged for the "next 100 years;" but we ask the compassion and the generosity of those who will follow in our steps. In all honesty, it is to you, the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial branches of government, together with the "Fourth Estate" and the formidable opinion of the great American public, who will hammer out the "Policies and Directives" of the next century of "Parks for the People." We herein tell you what we have done, mindful of our charge and humble in the recognition that in our considered deliberations we do not have all the answers, but we make no apologies for the results of our efforts and our recommendations. We have done our best, and to you we pass the torch!

There are always those in every undertaking whose personal contribution to the cause has made the difference between success and failure or excellence and mediocrity. On behalf of the Commission deep appreciation is given to the Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton for his understanding and unfailing support of the Commission's work. To Nathaniel P. Reed, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, whose energy, wit, and incisive criticism has been so helpful in all our deliberations, we express our thanks. To our old friend George B. Hartzog, Jr. whose special interest in the Commission's work and whose advice and counsel gave inspiration to tackle the task of framing the chapter on recommendations, the Chairman would add his personal thanks. To Ronald H. Walker, Director of the National Park Service and successor to Mr. Hartzog, the Chairman would express the Commission's thanks for his cooperation and the every assistance he has given from the very outset of his assuming office. Recognition and special thanks must be given Mr. Lau-

rence W. Lane, Jr. the first Chairman of this Commission and a dedicated friend of the National Parks, for his continued role as Consultant to the Commission.

The completion of the Final Report was facilitated by the helpful guidance and counsel of the dedicated staff of The Maple Press Company of York, Pennsylvania. The design of the Report is the work of Mr. Fred Thompson of Publishing Systems Inc. of Athens, Georgia. Mrs. Jean Henderer and Mr. John Miele of the National Park Service contributed their talents to the sections on Communications and the Second World Conference on National Parks.

And lastly, there are those members of the immediate Commission Staff whose support and dedication to the National Park Service made them uniquely qualified to serve this Commission. To Mr. William J. Briggles, in his capacity as Director of the U.S. National Park Service Centennial Staff and Mr. Roger J. Contor, serving as Secretary General of the Second World Conference on National Parks, the Chairman expresses the Commission's thanks and his own deep appreciation for a job well done. To Mr. T. Sutton Jett serving as Staff Director to the NPS Centennial Staff and Mr. C. Gordon Fredine in his capacity as Deputy Secretary General in the Secretariat of the Second World Conference, there is no adequate way in which the Chairman can express his deep appreciation for their loyalty, wise counsel, and personal kindness over the many months they have so ably served the Chairman and this Commission. Old friends adieu!

And of the Report itself, the Commission is indebted to Mr. Cornelius W. Heine, Staff Assistant, for his industry and attention to detail and his outstanding performance as Editor of the entire Report.

The work of the past 18 months has been a time of frustration and exhilaration for the Chairman and it is hoped his contribution may be judged by the passage of time and the gentle mantle of considered reflection, by those who also care.

Edmund B. Thornton  
Chairman  
National Parks Centennial Commission

Ottawa, Illinois  
1 August 1973

# Introduction

The National Parks Centennial Commission was authorized by Public Law 91-332 on July 10, 1970. That law provided that it would:

- ~ Prepare a suitable plan for commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the worldwide national park movement by the establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1872.

- ~ Coordinate the activities of such agencies and organizations involved in the Centennial.

- ~ Provide host services for a world conference on national parks in 1972.

To meet its responsibilities under Public Law 91-332, the Commission authorized the creation of a Centennial staff in the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. The efforts of the Commission during the Centennial year and throughout 1973 focused on the following major objectives:

- ~ The commemoration and celebration of the national park idea through numerous special events and conferences.

- ~ The encouraging of a national awareness of national park values, and involving more people in park activities.

- ~ The development of a philosophy and long-range objectives to guide the National Park System into its Second Century.

The first Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Laurence W. Lane, Jr., of Menlo Park, California, after significant initial contributions to the plans of the Commission, resigned as Chairman effective January 1, 1972. His successor, Mr. Edmund B. Thornton of Ottawa, Illinois, an active national leader in conservation and historic preservation, was appointed Chairman by President Nixon on March 13, 1972. Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director, National Park Service, served as Executive Director until December 1972 and Mr. William J. Briggles served as Staff Director. Since December of 1972 Mr. Ronald H. Walker, present Director of the National Park Service, has served as Executive Director of the Commission.

On December 15, 1971, President Nixon signed a supplemental bill appropriating \$250,000 to carry out the provisions of the law. A total of \$305,502.23 was given in donations from non-Federal sources.

#### COMMEMORATION AND CELEBRATION

President Richard Nixon signed a Proclamation on January 5, 1972, designating 1972 as "National Parks Centennial Year."

On March 1, 1972, the one hundredth anniversary of the creation of Yellowstone National Park, a gala Centennial Banquet was held in the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C. The Regency Ballroom was filled to overflowing with more than 1,300 invited guests from all parts of the United States. Honored guests at the Head Table included Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. John B. Connally, Jr.; the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Rogers C. B. Morton; the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Earl L. Butz; the Secretary of Labor and Mrs. James D. Hodgson; the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and Mrs. George W. Romney; the Postmaster General and Mrs. E. T. Klassen; the Chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality and Mrs. Russell E. Train; former Chief Justice of the United States and Mrs. Earl Warren; and noted conservation leader Laurance S. Rockefeller and Mrs. Rockefeller. Senator Clifford P. Hansen of Wyoming served as the Acting Chairman of the Commission, and the major Centennial address was delivered by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton.

Numerous commemorative events honoring the National Parks were held throughout the Centennial year. Among these were

the First Day of Issuance Stamp Ceremonies in Washington, D.C. and Yellowstone National Park, Wolf Trap Farm in Virginia, City of Refuge National Historical Park in Hawaii, and Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska. Some fifteen Establishment Day ceremonies and three Dedications were held at various units of the National Park System, and an estimated 300 Commemorative programs were held in other parks such as Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia; Cape Hatteras National Seashore, North Carolina; the Blue Ridge Parkway in Virginia; and Lake Mead National Recreation Area in Nevada.

Commemorating the 100th anniversary of National Parks, the National Park Foundation entered into a contract with Roche Jaune, Inc., of Kalispell, Montana, to produce a National Park Heritage Series of 36 medallions and a "Keystone" medallion for the National Parks Centennial. Special "Keystone" Presentation Medallions were also struck for the National Parks Centennial Commission. On January 1, 1972, a design of the National Parks "Keystone" Centennial Medallion was featured on the Montana State Float in the famed Tournament of Roses Parade in Pasadena, California.

A high point in ceremonial programs was reached on September 19, 1972, when Mrs. Richard Nixon visited Yellowstone National Park and participated in the Rededication of that Park to a second century of service to the peoples of the world. These ceremonies were held at Madison Junction at 7:30 P.M., and were preceded by a Barbecue in the Madison Junction Campground attended by some 1,800 invited guests. The gracious First Lady, Secretary and Mrs. Morton, Chairman Thornton and Mrs. Thornton were among the last guests to move down the barbecue line and take their places at a picnic table amid the tall pines thickly covering the campground site. Some sleet and snow fell but the festive spirits of the guests were undaunted as the First Lady held the torch to signal the rekindling of the historic campfire at the junction of the Madison and Firehole Rivers.

On September 18-27, 1972, a Second World Conference on National Parks was held in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks with more than 1,200 guests attending the Conference in Yellowstone and more than 400 participants in the Tech-

nical Sessions at Grand Teton National Park. Representatives from 83 countries attended these significant conferences. The results of these deliberations will ultimately be published as the Proceedings of the Second World Conference on National Parks. A detailed description of these events will follow in the Chapter on the Second World Conference.

#### **PUBLIC AWARENESS OF NATIONAL PARK VALUES**

A comprehensive program to disseminate information about national park values and the National Parks Centennial was undertaken by the Commission. Approximately 2,200 news stories and other articles on the Centennial appeared in the press during 1972. The *National Geographic Magazine* devoted a special issue to the Centennial and the national parks. Park concessionaires cooperated with the informational program by featuring the official Centennial logo, a stylized design of Old Faithful, on place mats and other numerous printed material. Popular National Parks Centennial posters of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone were displayed in all areas of the National Park System and in travel centers.

Other highlights of the public awareness activities included a special program on the N.B.C. "Today Show" honoring the national parks. Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., former Director Horace M. Albright, Superintendent of Yellowstone Jack Anderson, and Director of the Harpers Ferry Center William Everhart were interviewed on this program. On N.B.C. television, the "Bell System Family Theatre" presented "From Yellowstone to Tomorrow," a descriptive program on the people who work in the National Park Service, calling attention to their dedication and the many kinds of interesting work involved.

In cooperation with the Centennial Commission, the Smithsonian Institution sponsored an exhibition of art "Nineteenth Century Artists Look at National Parks," from June 23–August 27 at the National Collection of Fine Arts in Washington, D.C. Complete coverage of the communications activities will be found in the Chapter on Public Awareness.

In a broad program of state and local coverage recognizing the value of national parks, some 39 governors issued state proclamations recognizing the values of national parks, and some 128 mayors issued similar municipal proclamations.



State of Illinois National Parks Centennial Proclamation Signed by Governor Ogilvie  
as Chairman Thornton looks on

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## NATIONAL PARKS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

September 30, 1973\*

#### INCOME

Donations . . . . .	\$305,502.23
Appropriated Funds . . . . .	<u>250,000.00</u>
TOTAL INCOME . . . . .	\$555,502.23

#### EXPENDITURES & OBLIGATIONS

General . . . . .	\$ 38,515.66
Objective No. 1 . . . . .	21,705.68
Objective No. 2 . . . . .	32,413.65
Second World Conference on National Parks . . . . .	<u>348,825.43</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES . . . . .	\$441,460.42

#### BALANCE REMAINING AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

Donated Funds . . . . .	\$ 9,772.19
Appropriated Funds . . . . .	<u>104,269.62</u>
TOTAL . . . . .	\$114,041.81

#### BUDGET SUMMARY

September 30, 1973

#### ADDITIONAL ESTIMATED COSTS

Commission Final Report to Congress . . . . .	\$ 20,000.00
Proceedings of the Second World Conference . . . . .	20,000.00
Book on National Parks of the World . . . . .	<u>50,000.00</u>
TOTAL . . . . .	\$ 90,000.00

Expenditures & Obligations to Date . . . . .	\$441,460.42
Additional Estimated Costs . . . . .	90,000.00
TOTAL CENTENNIAL OBLIGATIONS . . . . .	\$531,460.42
TOTAL INCOME . . . . .	\$555,502.23
LESS TOTAL OBLIGATIONS . . . . .	<u>\$531,460.42</u>
AMOUNT REMAINING . . . . .	\$ 24,041.81

\* A Final Accounting of all Commission Funds as of December 31, 1973, will be submitted to Congress upon the termination of the Commission.



## EXPENDITURES

## GENERAL

Commission Meetings.....	\$ 665.06
Commission Stationery.....	714.30
Postage and Shipping.....	102.87
Office Supplies.....	375.12
Swearing-In Ceremony.....	122.50
Official Travel.....	5,405.78
Presentation Medallions, Cases, Awards.....	9,406.75
Centennial Ceremonies—Support Services.....	9,137.55
Photographs for Final Report.....	85.73
Commission Consultant's Study on the Future Direction of the National Park Service.....	12,500.00
	<u>\$38,515.66</u>

## OBJECTIVE NO. 1

Centennial Events Folder.....	\$ 111.66
Banquet.....	16,655.92
Presentation Stamps and Albums.....	1,117.34
First Day Issue Ceremony.....	3,820.76
	<u>\$21,705.68</u>

## OBJECTIVE NO. 2

Press Kits.....	\$ 3,928.31
Logo Design and Registration.....	1,704.03
Logo Buttons and Placards.....	906.81
Posters.....	4,834.80
Women's Program.....	322.60
TV Announcements and Slides.....	4,361.82
National Collection of Fine Arts.....	500.00
(Reception at Art Show—Smithsonian)	
Scrapbooks and Clipping Service.....	2,156.52
Smithsonian Art Display.....	308.19
J. Walter Thompson.....	13,352.57
Courier Service.....	27.00
NPS Travel Expenses.....	11.00
	<u>\$32 413.65</u>

## SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE

1. Transportation . . . . .	\$ 57,270.90
2. Hospitality and Conference Services . . . . .	37,651.84
a. Conference Hall Facilities, Dedications . . . . .	6,527.11
b. Awards . . . . .	1,543.90
c. Barbecue, September 19 . . . . .	7,194.57
d. Arrangements for offices, rooms, coffee breaks, etc., including September 21 reception . . . . .	13,901.24
e. Hospital Service . . . . .	8,485.02
3. Printed Materials . . . . .	53,971.24
a. Informational folders . . . . .	3,453.99
b. Translation of invited papers . . . . .	13,000.00
c. Invitations, tickets, programs . . . . .	3,622.63
d. Printing of papers . . . . .	24,943.45
e. Badges, books, gifts for participants . . . . .	8,951.17
4. Travel, Support Personnel . . . . .	27,479.44
5. Financial Assistance to Participants . . . . .	23,917.59
6. Simultaneous Interpretation System . . . . .	21,204.92
7. Filming of Second World Conference . . . . .	24,316.93
8. Supplies and Equipment . . . . .	18,624.87
a. Office supplies & equipment . . . . .	11,108.86
b. Flags & flagpoles . . . . .	5,175.00
c. Signs . . . . .	1,857.20
d. Other equipment . . . . .	483.81
9. Yellowstone Booklet . . . . .	23,724.90
10. Proceedings of the Conference . . . . .	60,662.80
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$348,825.43</u>

## CERTIFICATION

October 23, 1973

The September 30 Financial Statement of the National Parks Centennial Commission has been verified by the Division of Finance of the National Park Service, in that all figures indicated therein are in agreement with the ledgers and accounts as maintained by that office as of September 30, 1973.

# DONATIONS TO THE NATIONAL PARKS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Lane Publishing Company.....	\$ 2,000.00
National Park Foundation (Roche-Jaune Contract).....	49,995.00
Standard Oil Company of California.....	5,000.00
Peter A. Johnke .....	5.00
Elmer L. Andersen.....	1,000.00
John S. Rinehart.....	10.00
Jefferson National Expansion Historical Association.....	15,000.00
Alan H. Maynes.....	10.00
Glacier Natural History Association, Inc.....	750.00
Yosemite Park and Curry Company.....	1,000.00
Southwest Parks and Monuments Association.....	6,000.00
Eastern National Park and Monument Association.....	15,100.00
Ford Foundation.....	50,000.00
Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc.....	50,000.00
Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.....	5,000.00
Continental Oil Company.....	5,000.00
Richard King Mellon Foundation.....	90,000.00
Parks and History Association.....	5,000.00
Fred Harvey Company.....	750.00
Great Smoky Mountains Natural History Association.....	1,000.00
Petrified Forest Museum Association.....	1,000.00
Yellowstone Library and Museum Association.....	540.00
Revenue from Contract with Unicom Corporation.....	1,342.23
	<hr/>
	\$305,502.23

# Public Law

# Ninety-first Congress of the United States of America

## AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the nineteenth day of January,  
one thousand nine hundred and seventy*

### Joint Resolution

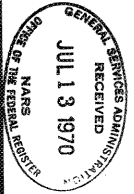
Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Yellowstone National Park, and for other purposes.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is directed to request the President to issue a proclamation designating the year 1972 as "National Parks Centennial Year", in recognition of the establishment on March 1, 1872, of the world's first national park, Yellowstone, which advanced a new concept of land use in setting aside an outstanding natural area in perpetuity for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.*

SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby established a National Parks Centennial Commission (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission") to be composed of the following members:

- (1) four Members of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate;
  - (2) four Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;
  - (3) the Secretary of the Interior or his representative; and
  - (4) six persons to be appointed by the President from among persons not officers or employees of the Federal Government and who, in the judgment of the President, have outstanding knowledge and experience in the fields of natural and historical resource preservation and public recreation.
- (b) The President shall designate one of the members appointed by him as Chairman of the Commission.
- (c) The members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services as such, but members from the legislative branch shall be allowed necessary travel expenses as authorized by law for official travel, members of the executive branch shall be allowed necessary travel expenses in accordance with section 5702 of title 5, United States Code, and members appointed by the President shall be allowed necessary travel expenses as authorized by section 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 5703). Staff of the Commission shall be allowed necessary travel expenses in accordance with section 5702 of title 5, United States Code.
- (d) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers or functions, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

SEC. 3. The functions of the Commission shall be (1) to prepare, and execute, in cooperation with Federal, State, local, nongovernmental agencies and organizations, and appropriate international organizations, a suitable plan for commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the worldwide national park movement by the establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1872; (2) to coordinate the activities of such agencies and organizations undertaken pursuant to such plan; and (3) to provide, in cooperation with such agencies and organizations, host services for a world conference



## H. J. Res. 546—2

on National Parks in 1972, and to assist in representing the United States in the activities of such conference.

Sec. 4. The Commission may employ such personnel as may be necessary to carry out its functions, with or without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws or the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, in its discretion.

Sec. 5. (a) The Commission is authorized to accept donations of money, property, or personal services; to cooperate with public and private associations, and educational institutions; and to request advice and assistance from appropriate Federal departments or agencies in carrying out its functions. Such Federal departments and agencies are authorized to furnish the Commission such advice and assistance with or without reimbursement. To the extent it finds necessary, the Commission may, without regard to the laws and procedures applicable to Federal departments and agencies, make contracts, procure supplies, property, and services (including printing and publishing), and may exercise the powers needed to carry out its functions efficiently and in the public interest.

(b) The Director of the National Park Service or his designee shall be the Executive Director of the Commission. Financial and administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement) shall be provided the Commission by the Department of the Interior, for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Commission in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Commission and the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the regulations of the Department of the Interior for the collection of indebtedness of personnel resulting from erroneous payments (5 U.S.C. 5514) shall apply to the collection of erroneous payments made to or on behalf of a Commission employee, and regulations of said Secretary for the administrative control of funds (31 U.S.C. 665(g)) shall apply to appropriations of the Commission.

(c) Beginning with the end of the calendar year in which the Commission is first established, the Commission shall submit annual reports of its activities and plans to the Congress. The Commission shall submit a final report of its activities, including an accounting of funds received and expended, to the Congress, not later than December 31, 1973, and shall cease to exist upon submission of said report.


(d) Upon termination of the Commission and after consultation with the Archivist of the United States and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Secretary of the Interior may deposit all books, manuscripts, miscellaneous printed matter, memorabilia, relics, and other similar materials of the Commission relating to the National Parks Centennial in Federal, State, or local libraries or museums or make other disposition of such materials. Other property acquired by the Commission remaining upon its termination may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of the national park system or may be disposed of as excess or surplus property. The net revenues, after payment of Commission expenses, derived from Commission activities shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

H. J. Res. 546—3

Sec. 6. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$250,000, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That no part of such appropriations shall be available for obligation by the Commission until and unless at least \$300,000 in donations have been actually collected by the Commission from non-Federal sources.



Carl Albert  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.



Hubert H. Humphrey  
Vice President of the United States; and  
President of the Senate.

APPROVED

JUL 10 1970



Richard Nixon

# The Commission

## ORGANIZATION & PLANS

The National Parks Centennial Commission was authorized by Public Law 91-332 on July 10, 1970. Mr. Laurence W. Lane, Jr., of Menlo Park, California, was appointed by President Richard Nixon to serve as Chairman. Mr. Lane resigned the Chairmanship effective January 1, 1972. Mr. Edmund B. Thornton of Ottawa, Illinois, was appointed by President Nixon on March 13, 1972, and has headed the Commission through its expiration on December 31, 1973.

Other citizen members included:

- Hon. Elmer L. Andersen, Minnesota
- Mr. Henry P. Hoffstot, Pennsylvania
- Mr. W. W. Keeler, Oklahoma
- Mrs. Frank Y. Larkin, Connecticut
- Mr. Richard P. Mellon, Pennsylvania

Members appointed by the President of the Senate:

- Senator Henry M. Jackson, Washington
- Senator Alan Bible, Nevada
- Senator Paul J. Fannin, Arizona
- Senator Clifford P. Hansen, Wyoming

Members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

- Representative John P. Saylor, Pennsylvania
- Representative Joe Skubitz, Kansas
- Representative Thomas S. Foley, Washington
- Representative John Melcher, Montana



**Statutory Members:**

Hon. Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior

The Secretary of the Interior's Representative:

Mr. Laurance S. Rockefeller

Prior to the formation of the Commission, a 20-member Advisory Committee composed of citizen and National Park Service personnel did some preliminary planning for the National Parks Centennial. The benefit of this planning was made available to the Commission which itself engaged in extensive plans for the Centennial year. The first meeting of the Centennial Commission was held in Washington, D.C. on June 7, 1971. At its first meeting, the Centennial Commission agreed to co-sponsor the Second World Conference on National Parks as a major event of the Centennial year.

As the Commission's plans developed, three major program elements soon emerged:

1. Commemoration & Celebration
2. Public Awareness of the Values of National Parks
3. Development of a Statement of Philosophy and Long-range objectives to guide the National Park System into its Second Century.

The Commission planned the formal initiation of the Centennial year to be a Centennial Banquet which was set for March 1, 1972, the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Yellowstone National Park.

National Park Service Director, Ronald H. Walker addressing the Centennial Commission



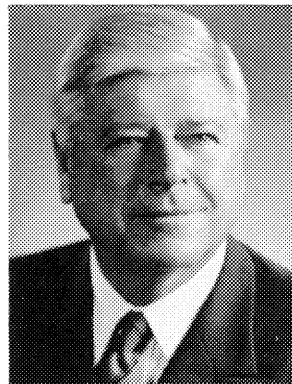
The National Parks Centennial Commission



Mr. Edmund B. Thornton  
Chairman, National Parks  
Centennial Commission



Hon. Elmer L. Andersen



Hon. Rogers C. B. Morton  
Secretary of the Interior



Mr. Henry P. Hoffstot



Mr. W. W. Keeler



Mrs. Frank Y. Larkin



Mr. Richard P. Mellon



Senator Henry M. Jackson



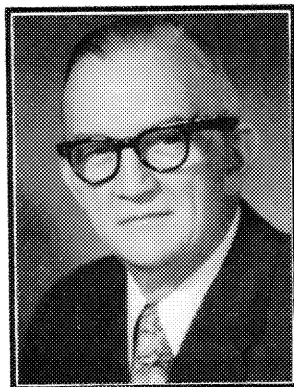
Senator Alan Bible



Senator Paul J. Fannin



Senator Clifford P. Hansen



Representative  
John P. Saylor\*



Representative  
Joe Skubitz



Representative  
Thomas S. Foley



Representative  
John Melcher



Mr. Laurance S. Rockefeller  
The Secretary of the Interior's Representative



Mr. Laurence W. Lane, Jr.  
Former Chairman and Consultant to the Commission

*\* Since the submission of the text of this report to the printer in early August, 1973, the Commission has learned of the death of Representative John P. Saylor, a devoted and distinguished member of the Congress and this Commission.*

# PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

*On January 5, 1972, setting the tone for the Centennial year to follow,  
President Richard Nixon issued the following Proclamation:*

## The White House

### National Parks Centennial Year

By the President of the United States of America  
A Proclamation

In John Colter's saga of adventure, we find the genesis of an idea which was to change man from nature's ancient adversary to its friend and preserver. In 1806, this guide and trapper for Lewis and Clark left the expedition on its return journey and set off on a series of exploits that brought him, alone and on foot, into an unknown wilderness of majestic splendor. He carried back tales which prompted scoffing disbelief, then awe, and finally an unending cavalcade to the headwaters of the Yellowstone River. Years later, on March 1, 1872, in an Act signed by President Grant, Colter's discovery was established as the first national park for the people of the Nation and of the world.

A century has come and gone, and in that time the National Park System has grown to include 280 areas embracing the most magnificent examples of America's natural and historical heritage. In every time and season, our parks give of their joys and beauties. They have enriched the citizens of this land beyond measure, and have inspired more than 100 nations to set aside over 1,200 national parks and reserves. Truly, "one touch of nature makes the whole

world kin." And this past year, through the Legacy of the Parks, we have embarked on a new era of bringing parks to the people with the opening of vast new tracts of wilderness and recreation land, a fitting close to the first 100 years of our National Park System and a proper beginning for the next 100 years.

As directed by the Congress in a joint resolution of July 10, 1970 (84 Stat. 427), the Secretary of the Interior has requested me to issue a proclamation designating the year 1972 as National Parks Centennial Year in recognition of the establishment in 1872 of Yellowstone National Park, the world's first national park.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the year 1972 as National Parks Centennial Year.

I urge appropriate Federal, State, and local government officials to cooperate in the observance of that year with activities that will not only honor the past, but will provide a focus for understanding the increasing importance of the National Park System in the lives of all Americans, establish an atmosphere of cooperation among private citizens and local, State, and Federal governments regarding the national park concept, and encourage our citizens and our friends beyond our borders to participate in Centennial activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 5th day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-sixth.

/s/ Richard Nixon

# Commemoration and Celebration

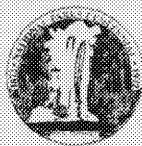
Toward the fulfillment of Objective No. One in the Commission's three-point program, the following activities were carried out.

## **THE CENTENNIAL BANQUET:**

On March 1, 1972, the 100th anniversary of the creation of Yellowstone National Park, a gala Centennial Banquet was held in the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C.

Because of the capacity crowd, the reception preceding the Banquet was held in three separate rooms—the Empire Room, Empire Foyer, and the Diplomat Room. An orchestra provided music in each of the reception rooms. After the more than 1,300 guests entered the main Ballroom, a half-hour concert was presented by the United States Marine Band. The formal program began at 7:55 P.M. with the introduction of the 54-head table guests, by Master of Ceremonies, George B. Hartzog, Jr., followed by the Presentation of the Colors and the National Anthem. The Invocation was delivered by the Rev. Edward L. Elson, Chaplain of the United States Senate. During the dinner a concert of song was provided by the United States Army Chorus. The songs were selected for their relationship to the grandeur and natural beauty of the country.

Honored guests at the head table included His Excellency, Ambassador Sevilla-Sacasa, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps; Sec-



*The Secretary of the Interior  
The Chairman  
National Parks Centennial Commission  
and  
The Director  
National Park Service  
request the honor of your presence  
at the  
National Parks Centennial Banquet  
marking the  
One Hundredth Anniversary of Yellowstone National Park  
on Wednesday evening the first of March  
One thousand nine hundred and seventy-two  
reception at six thirty o'clock  
dinner at seven thirty o'clock  
The Sheraton  
in the City of Washington*

*R. L. T. P.**Black Tie*

retary of the Treasury and Mrs. John B. Connally, Jr.; the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Rogers C. B. Morton; the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Earl L. Butz; the Secretary of Labor and Mrs. James D. Hodgson; the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and Mrs. George W. Romney; the Postmaster General and Mrs. E. T. Klassen; the Chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality and Mrs. Russell E. Train; former Chief Justice of the United States and Mrs. Earl Warren; and noted conservation leader Laurance S. Rockefeller and Mrs. Rockefeller; former Directors of the National Park Service Horace M. Albright and Conrad L. Wirth, and members of the National Parks Centennial Commission. The third living former Director Newton B. Drury of California was unable to attend, but was there in spirit.

The major Centennial address was delivered by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton. Senator Clifford P. Hansen of Wyoming served as Acting Chairman of the Commission. Acting Chairman Hansen presented a Silver Presentation Centennial Medallion and a vellum-bound copy of the book "Yellowstone—A Century of the Wilderness Idea," published by Chanticleer Press of New York, and written by Ann and Myron Sutton, to Secretary of the Interior Morton. The memorable event was concluded with Benediction given by Rabbi Richard M. Yellin of Adas Israel Congregation.

Nearly 40 Members of the Congress of the United States attended the Centennial Banquet, evincing a recognition of the broad bipartisan support of the national park concept and the resulting values to the American public.

The Banquet guest list also included the heads of all national conservation and preservation organizations, and numerous citizens who displayed a lifelong interest in national parks.

#### COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS:

In honor of the National Parks Centennial, the Post Office Department, in cooperation with the Centennial Commission, issued five special sets of commemorative stamps.

*Old Faithful, Yellowstone.* Eight cent stamp. Issued March 1, 1972, at Yellowstone National Park and Washington, D.C. Designed by Robert Handville.





Centennial Banquet with Enlarged Centennial Medallion in the Background

The Centennial Commemorative U.S. Postal Stamps



The world's first national park, Yellowstone, is a wonderful combination of geysers, hot springs, mud volcanoes, canyons, waterfalls, forest and lakes. As the first national park it is symbolic of the entire national park movement which has resulted in the creation of national parks in more than 100 nations. Throughout the 3,400 square miles of the park are found exceptional wildlife displays, including elk, buffalo, moose, deer, grizzly and black bear, and many smaller animals. The center of the park is an 8,000 foot high volcanic plateau, surrounded on three sides by mountains. Most of the park is in the northwest corner of Wyoming, with smaller sections in Montana on the north and Idaho on the west and south. The number one attraction at Yellowstone is, of course, Old Faithful Geyser, which has been sending a plume of steam and water up 180 feet in the air on the average of every 64 minutes—although intervals may vary greatly—since long before the first records were made a century ago.

*Cape Hatteras National Seashore.* Set of four two cent stamps. Issued April 5, 1972, at Hatteras, North Carolina. Designed by Walter D. Richards.

Cape Hatteras National Seashore lies on the wind-swept Outer Banks of North Carolina, between the broad, shallow sounds and foaming ocean surf. Cape Hatteras provides a wide variety of pleasure filled activities for fisherman, surfer, and tourist which are typical of the more than 35 "recreational areas" in the National Park System. These lonely barrier islands contain some of the earliest sites of English colonial settlement, are home to thousands of waterfowl and the last resting place for the skeletons of hundreds of ships wrecked on the treacherous shoals. Just north of the Seashore boundary, a stone column marks the site of the Wright brothers' first successful flight in a power driven aircraft. The surf, the sand and the sea present a continually changing pattern of nature, combined with a rich and exciting history—the place where Blackbeard the pirate was killed—and provide the visitor with a wide variety of recreational activities. Cape Hatteras National Seashore was established in 1953 and was first of a new category of parks in the National Park Service.

*City of Refuge, Hawaii.* Eleven cent airmail stamp. Issued May 3, 1972, at Honaunau, Hawaii. Designed by Paul Rabut.

Its perspective, stretching back beyond recorded history, is symbolic of the more than 170 "historical areas" in the National Park System. Located on the southwest side of the Island of Hawaii, City of Refuge was probably the most important of several such sites on the Hawaiian chain. It contains the platforms of three temples and the remains of dwellings of great chiefs, and was the final resting place for many of the island's great leaders. Those finding shelter there could return to the outside world once hostilities had ceased or they had undergone appropriate purification rites. The sacred area is surrounded by a great stone wall, 10 feet high and 17 feet wide, which was built without mortar or the use of metal tools and the wheel.

*Wolf Trap Farm, Virginia.* Six cent stamp. Issued June 26, 1972, at Vienna, Virginia. Designed by Howard Koslow.

Wolf Trap Farm Park represents a new dimension in the National Park System. It is the first national park for the performing arts. Central to the park is the Filene Center, a graceful and dynamic outdoor theater, ten stories high, which has a seating capacity of 3,500 with 3,000 more grass seats on the natural bowl. The 117 acres of land, and funds to build the theater, were donated by Mrs. Catherine F. Shouse (Mrs. Jouett Shouse). Located in the wooded, rolling countryside of the Washington suburb of Vienna, Virginia, Wolf Trap Farm presents a summer-long season of music and the dance, and, in cooperation with American University, provides an opportunity for 40 young artists, selected from across the nation, to obtain invaluable professional experience. It held its first season in 1971.

*Mount McKinley, Alaska.* Fifteen cent airmail stamp. Issued July 28, 1972, at McKinley Park, Alaska. Designed by James Barkley.

Mount McKinley National Park is a subarctic wilderness 250 miles south of the Arctic Circle. Its rugged beauty is symbolic of the more than 70 "natural areas" in the National Park System. The 3,030 square miles of the Alaskan park surround Mount



McKinley, which rises to 20,320 feet and is the highest mountain in North America. Almost untouched by the hand of man, the park has a great variety of topography, from towering mountains to lowlands and stream valleys. Here can be seen the stark beauty of the subarctic and the struggle for survival by its wild inhabitants. The park is home to 132 species of birds and 37 species of mammals, including grizzly bears, wolves, barren ground caribou, moose and Dall sheep. Throughout the park, evidence of the massive power of the glaciers can be seen, and active glaciers still cling to the higher mountain slopes.

#### DEDICATORY CEREMONIES

*Dedication of First National Park Service House Post (Totem Pole)*—February 11, 1972

A most unusual event was held on February 11, 1972, in honor of the National Parks Centennial when a House Post or "Totem Pole," carved by Peter C. Nielsen, a member of the Tlingit Indian Tribe at Sitka, Alaska, was unveiled in ceremonies at the Kwakiutl Ceremonial House at the Pacific Science Center, Seattle, Washington. The ceremonial house became the site of Indian ritual and the scene was reminiscent of one that could have taken place a century ago. The carving of the House Post by Mr. Nielsen was commissioned by the National Park Service. The colorful House Post or Totem Pole, as created by artist Nielsen, contained figures representative of the three categories of areas in the National Park System—natural, historical, and recreational. To help celebrate the completion of the Totem Pole, a group of fifteen Tlingit Indians, under the leadership of Raymond Nielsen, flew to Seattle from Sitka, Alaska. They came with elaborate costumes and presented colorful Tlingit dances and songs. The distinguished Scientist, Dr. Dixy Lee Ray, now the Chairman of The Atomic Energy Commission, served as Mistress of Ceremonies for the event.

The Tlingit Indian dance was a highlight of the festive ceremony. Not since 1904, when the last traditional potlatch was held in Sitka, had such elaborate costume preparation taken place. Ranging in age from 19 to 75, the Indians presented a culturally enriching program of native dances and songs in the dedication of the 8½ foot House. The first of its kind, the Totem Pole was accepted on behalf of the National Park Service by

the Director of the Northwest Region, Mr. John Rutter. In accepting the Totem Pole, Director Rutter commented: "It is a fitting tribute to appreciation of the environment by Indian peoples everywhere." More than 400 invited guests attended the ceremonies.

*Frederick Douglass Home*—February 14, 1972

In conjunction with the National Parks Centennial, the Frederick Douglass Home in the Nation's Capital was dedicated on February 14, 1972. Douglass, a commanding figure in the struggle for human rights, lived in the beautiful Victorian home overlooking the City of Washington in the late 19th century. Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton and Mayor Walter E. Washington of the District of Columbia participated in the dedicatory ceremonies.

*California History Institute*—March 17, 1972

The California History Institute, with President Stanley E. McCaffrey presiding, paid a special tribute to the significance of the National Park idea by making it the subject of the main address at their Annual Dinner held in Stockton, California. The speaker, who spoke on the National Parks Centennial and the 100th anniversary of Yellowstone National Park, was a man to whom this subject had been a great part of his life, Mr. Horace M. Albright, former Superintendent of Yellowstone and former Director of the National Park Service.

*Arches National Park*—May 13, 1972

Establishment ceremonies were held at the Arches National Park in conjunction with the Centennial celebration. A buffet luncheon preceded the afternoon ceremony at the Arches Visitor Center. On the morning of May 13, a panel discussion on the "100th Anniversary of Yellowstone" was sponsored by the Moab Lions Club. A commemorative plaque was also unveiled to mark the establishment ceremonies.

*Wyoming's Yellowstone Centennial Dinner*—May 30, 1972

Wyoming's salute to the Centennial was big and friendly in the true western tradition. Cody, Wyoming, was the scene of a mammoth Centennial Dinner attended by some 1,700 persons. Master

of Ceremonies for the occasion was Wyoming's Governor, the Hon. Stan Hathaway. Other dignitaries included Senator Clifford Hansen, former Governor of Wyoming; Senator Milward Simpson, also a former Governor; and 95-year old Nellie Taylor Ross, a third former Governor of Wyoming, and the Nation's first woman to head a State of the Union. Chairman Edmund B. Thornton and Centennial Director William Briggles represented the Centennial Commission.

Each person who attended the dinner received a commemorative dinner plate made especially for the occasion. Centennial posters were presented to Superintendent Jack Anderson by *Reader's Digest*, and two Winchester Rifles were donated to the park by the Winchester Company.

To further commemorate the Centennial, a special Centennial Committee was established by Governor Hathaway. The Committee included former Governor Milward Simpson, Honorary Chairman; Glenn Nielson of Cody, Chairman; Howard Arnett, Casper; Dr. Donald MacLeod, Jackson; R. L. Parmelee, Cheyenne; Bob Peck, Riverton; Patrick Quealy, Kemmerer; Jack Rosenthal, Casper; Cal Taggart, Lovell; and Harry Thorson of Newcastle. In addition to the giant Cody dinner, a three-day celebration took place in northwestern Wyoming, with special tours into the world's first National Park, Yellowstone.

#### *Ozark National Scenic Riverways—June 10, 1972*

The 100th anniversary of Yellowstone National Park and the establishment of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways were observed with an appropriate celebration featuring Mrs. Tricia Nixon Cox as the guest of honor. The elder daughter of President Nixon spoke to several hundred guests and received a standing ovation from the crowd when she opened and closed her dedication address. Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr., served as Master of Ceremonies, and remarks were delivered by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Nathaniel P. Reed. Chairman Edmund B. Thornton spoke on behalf of the National Parks Centennial Commission and William Schock, Chairman of the Secretary's Ozark Scenic Riverways Advisory Board represented the citizen interest in the project. Representative Richard H. Ichord of Houston, Missouri, a chief sponsor of the riverways, spoke on the vital need for preservation of natural resources like the winding



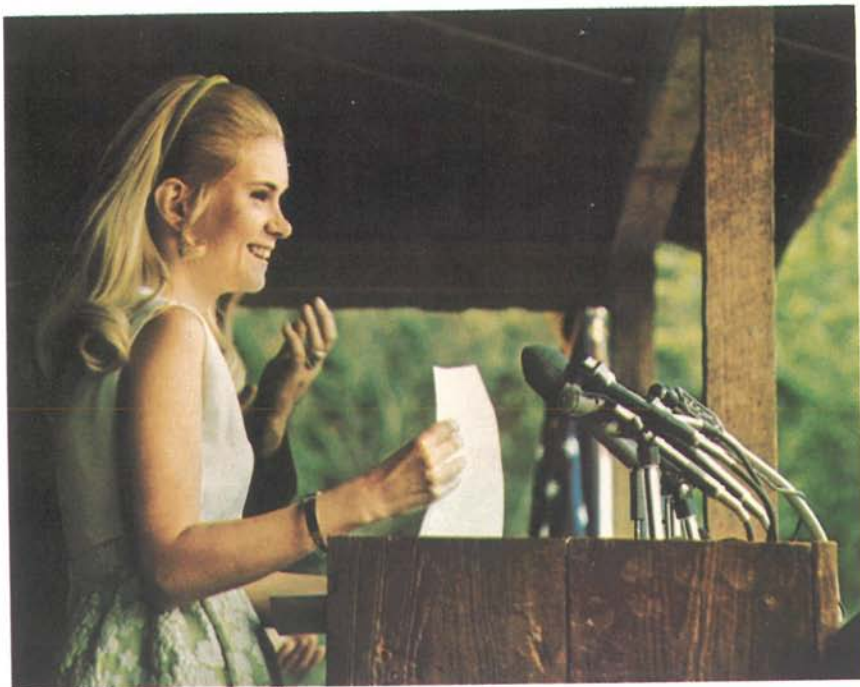
Ozark's free-flowing streams. Upon conclusion of the ceremony, several of the guests, including Mrs. Cox, were taken on float trips down the river.

*A Salute From Yellowstone's Hometown—June 17–18, 1972*

Gardiner, Montana, situated at the northern entrance to Yellowstone National Park within the shadow of the historic Roosevelt Archway, sponsored a two-day Centennial program on June 17 and 18 in honor of its neighbor—the Nation's first national park. Many of the residents of Gardiner are employed in Yellowstone National Park either by the National Park Service or by the Yellowstone Park Company, which keeps its main office and shops in Gardiner.

The Gardiner program included a two-hour stage show presented at the Eagles Lodge, with local talent participating. Early Sunday morning, special stagecoach rides were offered using old stagecoaches. It was remembered that many of the early visitors to Yellowstone in the nineteenth century entered and toured the

Mrs. Patricia Nixon Cox Dedicates the Ozark National Scenic Riverways



park by stagecoach. A Centennial parade was held at 12 noon, passing through Gardiner and through the historic Arch. Ceremonies at the Arch were sponsored by the Montana Masonic Lodges, whose predecessors officiated at the original dedication in 1903. The weekend festivities included a barbecue dinner. Members of the Gardiner Chamber of Commerce were very active in the celebration. An old boxcar, containing Centennial Exhibits, was displayed on the railroad siding in Gardiner. Many of the stores and buildings displayed special decorations for the Centennial year.

*Old Faithful Visitor Center—June 24, 1972*

The Old Faithful Visitor Center, one of the newest facilities of its kind in the National Park System, was dedicated amid appropriate ceremonies on Saturday, June 24, at 2 P.M. The ceremonies were held in the court between the three Visitor Center buildings. Almost 500 persons attended the program. The Hon. Stanley Hathaway, Governor of Wyoming, spoke as did Senator Clifford Hansen of Wyoming and a member of the National Parks Centennial Commission. Superintendent Jack Anderson served as Master of Ceremonies.

Governor Stanley K. Hathaway Speaks at Dedication of Old Faithful Visitor Center (L.-R. Honorable Clifford P. Hansen, Commission Member; The Governor; Superintendent Anderson; Reverend Olsen)





The program was preceded by a luncheon for invited guests served at the Old Faithful Inn.

The conclusion of the ceremony was marked by the traditional ribbon cutting with Senator Hansen and Governor Hathaway taking part.

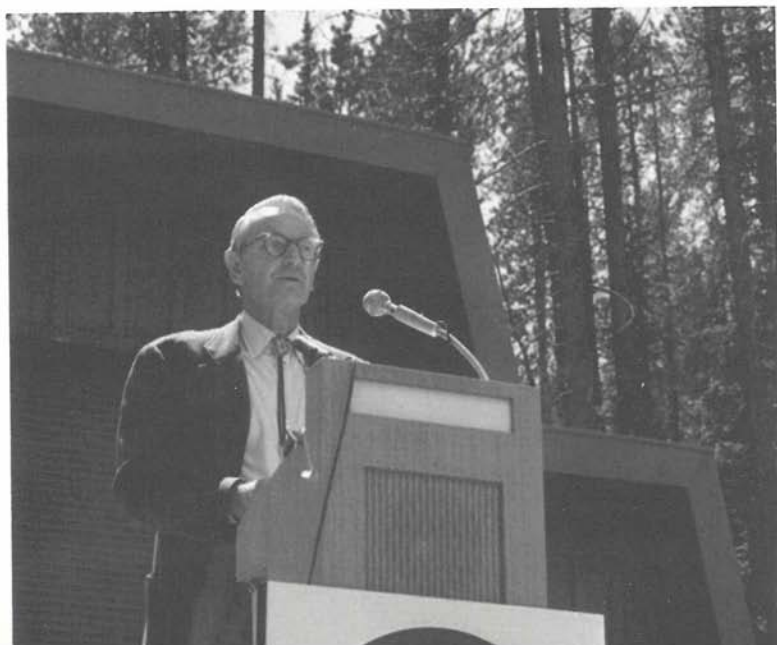
*Colter Bay Visitors Center—June 29, 1972*

The Indian Arts Museum at The Colter Bay Visitor Center featuring the David T. Vernon collection, was dedicated with Grand Teton National Park Superintendent, Gary E. Everhardt, serving as Master of Ceremonies. Members of the Arapahoe, Ban-nock, and Shoshone Indian Tribes played a prominent part in the dedication proceedings. In attendance was Mr. Robert Robertson, Executive Director, National Council on Indian Opportunity and Mr. Laurance Rockefeller, who donated the Vernon collection. A dedicatory address was given by Chairman Edmund B. Thornton, National Parks Centennial Commission.

*Blue Ridge Parkway—June 30, 1972*

The States of Virginia and North Carolina joined with the Department of the Interior in honoring the National Parks Centennial and marking the anniversary of the legislation establishing the Blue Ridge Parkway. The ribbon-like parkway is the grand-

Laurance S. Rockefeller Speaks at Dedication of Indian Arts Museum at Colter Bay





Dedication of Fort Larned National Historic Site

father of a whole series of later parkways which have brought much enjoyment and pleasure to the American people. The Governors of the two States and the Secretary of the Interior participated in the program held at Milepost 241, Doughton Park, North Carolina.

*Independence National Historical Park—July 4, 1972*

The City of Philadelphia and the National Park Service cooperated in sponsoring the 196th National Observance of Independence Day, with a special salute to the National Parks Centennial. Chairman Edmund B. Thornton addressed the audience on behalf of the Commission, followed by speeches by Mayor Frank Rizzo and Patrick Gray, Acting Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Preceding the Independence Day cere-

monies, a reception commemorating the National Parks Centennial was held in the Long Room of Independence Hall on July 3, 1972.

*Fort Larned National Historic Site—July 21, 1972*

A program marking the dedication and establishment of Fort Larned National Historic Site was held on July 21, 1972, to coincide with the National Parks Centennial year. Around the grounds women in long dresses and bonnets dipped wicks in kettles of wax heated over open fires until the end products were long tapered candles. Park Service employees from Ft. Bent, Colorado, hammered out horseshoes in the blacksmith shop. The Fort's sutler displayed his wares on the porch of the Officer's quarters and puffed a corncob pipe. All of the day's events were conceived to leave the visitors with a feeling for life on the prairie. Included among the featured speakers were Edmund B. Thornton, Commission Chairman; Stanley W. Hulett, Associate Director of the National Park Service; and Representative Keith G. Sebelius of the First District of Kansas. The ceremonies coincided with the Centennial of Pawnee County, Kansas.

*Herbert Hoover National Historic Site—August 10, 1972*

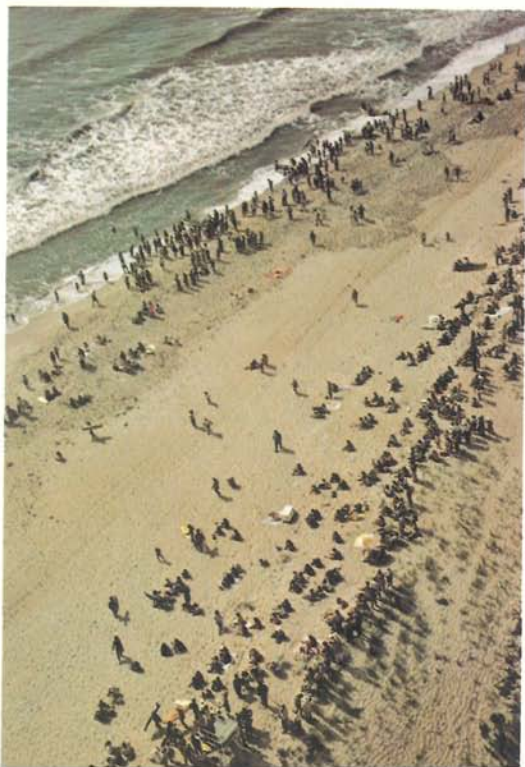
Formal establishment of the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site and Herbert Hoover Recognition Day were held in the National Parks Centennial year at West Branch, Iowa. The principal guest of honor officiating at these ceremonies was Mrs. Julie Nixon Eisenhower. Chairman of the Centennial Commission Edmund B. Thornton attended the ceremony and George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director of the National Park Service, spoke on behalf of the Hon. Fred Schwengel, Member of Congress from Iowa, who was unable to be present for the ceremony. Mrs. Eisenhower was introduced and welcomed on behalf of the Commission by its Chairman, the Hon. Edmund B. Thornton. In addition to participating in the formal dedication program, Mrs. Eisenhower and accompanying officials toured the Hoover home and neatly manicured grounds. A large crowd numbering in the thousands attended the event, which recognized the many contributions of Herbert Hoover to humanity's cause and reflected on his love of the land and its values—a heritage to which the National Parks Centennial was dedicated.





Mrs. Julie Nixon Eisenhower Dedicates the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site

The Beach at Cape Hatteras National Seashore



*Cape Hatteras National Seashore*—August 17, 1972

In honor of the National Parks Centennial, August 17 was set aside for "Special Day" ceremonies. The day included the world's largest fish fry serving over 5,000 people with all the local towns and villages joining to co-sponsor the event; air and sea rescue demonstrations by the U.S. Coast Guard; and the presentation of Paul Green's famed "The Lost Colony" at the Wayside Theater on Roanoke Island. Chairman Edmund B. Thornton represented the Centennial Commission at these ceremonies.

*Wilson's Creek National Battlefield*—September 1, 1972

Establishment ceremonies for Wilson's Creek National Battlefield in commemoration of the National Parks Centennial were held at Republic, Missouri, on Friday, September 1, 1972. Owing to inclement weather, the ceremony was held in the auditorium of the Republic High School. Superintendent Eugene J. Colbert served as Master of Ceremonies and addresses were given by the Hon. Durward G. Hall, Representative from the Seventh District of Missouri and Edwin C. Bearss, National Park Service Historian. Approximately 1,200 persons attended the program.

*Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore*—September 8, 1972

The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore was appropriately the scene of establishment ceremonies during this National Parks Centennial Year, 1972. Indiana Dunes was one of the first areas recommended for national park status by the first Director of the National Park Service, Stephen Mather. A half century later it joined the National Park System as a unique area—an oasis of dunes and lakeshore nestled amid the steel plants of industrial giants—an area where compromise between preservation and development is necessary to obtain the most beneficial results for the people—both in terms of their recreation and their prosperity. The "star" attraction at the ceremony, according to all area newspapers, was Mrs. Julie Nixon Eisenhower, the charming daughter of the President and Mrs. Nixon. Mrs. Eisenhower complimented the people who had worked so hard for the preservation of the area and cited former Senator Paul Douglas. She also spoke of her father's program to bring more

parks closer to the large urban centers. Referring to the words of her Hoosier grandmother, she said, "This area is a legacy to set aside—this great open space for future generations to enjoy."

William L. Lieber, Chairman of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, served as the Master of Ceremonies. Dedicatory remarks were made by the Hon. Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior. Secretary Morton called the area an "urban national park." The Governor of Indiana, the Hon. Edgar Whitcomb, praised the compromise which the area reflected between industry and ecology. Many other speakers took part in the program. They included Chairman Edmund B. Thornton, who gave a Centennial message, as well as Representatives J. Edward Roush, Abner Mikva, Roy J. Madden, and Earl F. Landgrebe.

The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Advisory Commission sponsored a luncheon at the Red Lantern Inn, during which Chairman William Lieber read telegrams from those many officials who were unable to attend the ceremony.

Mrs. Julie Nixon Eisenhower and Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton inspect the Beach at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore





*Wolf Trap Farm Park*—September 10, 1972

A special National Parks Centennial celebration was held on the grounds of Wolf Trap Farm Park, using the theme, "Sunday in the Park." Bands, displays, and exhibitions were reminiscent of the performing arts over the past 100 years as they related to the public parks. In a formal evening program, remarks were made by Commission Chairman Edmund B. Thornton, Thomas F. Flynn, Jr., Deputy Director of the National Park Service, and the Hon. Nathaniel P. Reed, Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

*John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway*—September 18, 1972

Honoring one of the Nation's greatest conservationists—John D. Rockefeller, Jr.—a memorial Parkway, linking Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, was dedicated on September 18, 1972. It was very fitting that the scenic Parkway was dedicated to the memory of Mr. Rockefeller because the area was so close to his heart—especially the Grand Tetons where he often sought solitude on the high hilltop overlooking Jackson Lake and facing the magnificent Grand Teton range. Much of Grand Teton National Park was made possible through the generosity of Mr. Rockefeller.

Many park leaders from other countries attended the ceremony. The Hon. Rogers C. B. Morton delivered dedicatory remarks. Chairman Thornton presented The Commission's Keystone Medallion to Mr. Rockefeller in recognition of his great achievements in the field of conservation.

In response, Mr. Laurance Rockefeller said that the Parkway and surrounding area was a living example of the concept of the citizen working with his government to build parks. He also pointed out that Grand Teton National Park exemplified man living in harmony with nature. He said his father sought to provide an opportunity for people to enjoy nature and that the challenge of nature is unchanged.

Taking part in the ribbon cutting festivities were the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Laurance Rockefeller, and Congressmen John Saylor of Pennsylvania, and Joe Skubitz of Kansas, both members of the National Parks Centennial Commission.

Horace M. Albright, former Director of the National Park

Service and one who was instrumental in the creation of Grand Teton National Park as a close advisor of Mr. Rockefeller, was present for the ceremony.

*American Museum of Immigration—September 26, 1972*

The American Museum of Immigration at the base of the Statue of Liberty was dedicated to the people of the United States by President Richard Nixon on Tuesday, September 26, 1972. In his dedicatory statement, President Nixon said:

"Ours is a Nation of many nations . . . uniquely among all the nations of the world, ours draws its people from every continent, from every corner of the world, and what we have and what we are today is the result of what they brought to these shores."

The ceremonies also paid tribute to the National Parks Centennial, marking the 100th anniversary of the first national park. Growing from Yellowstone, the National Park System now comprises some 290 areas, of which the Statue of Liberty is one.

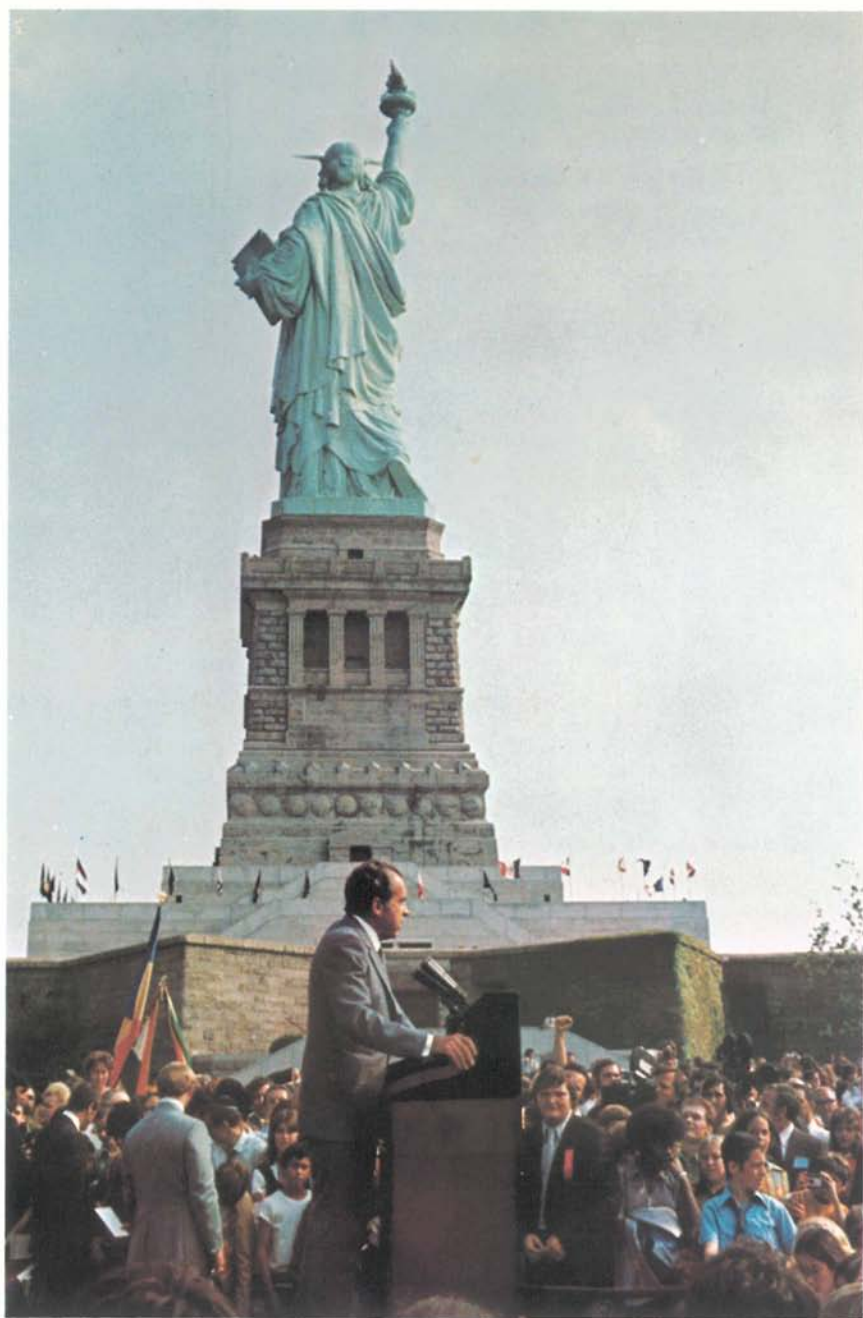
Joining President Nixon in paying tribute to the millions of men and women who came here from other lands to contribute to building America, were Governors Nelson Rockefeller of New York and William T. Cahill of New Jersey, and Pierre S. DuPont of Rockland, Delaware, President of the American Museum of Immigration, Inc.

Thomas F. Flynn, Deputy Director of the National Park Service, served as Master of Ceremonies. Monsignor J. J. Murray of the Archdiocese of New York and Rabbi Israel Klavan, Vice President of the Rabbinical Council of New York made the spiritual remarks. The National Anthem was sung by Miss Judith Bardi, accompanied by the 26th Army Band from Fort Hamilton.

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton cited the "enduring public spirit of the nearly 70 civic and cultural organizations whose cooperation with the National Park Service has helped make the Museum a reality."

The dedication was a part of the National Parks Centennial, proclaimed on January 5, 1972, by President Nixon to honor





President Richard Nixon Dedicates the American Museum of Immigration

the 100th anniversary of the founding of the first national park in the world—Yellowstone. Concurrently with the dedication in New York, representatives of some 83 nations met at Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, Wyoming, for the Second World Conference on National Parks.

The “vision” of a completed Statue of Liberty was conceived nearly 20 years ago, in 1954, by William H. Baldwin, who with Pierre DuPont and other history minded citizens met with President Dwight Eisenhower, representatives of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and the National Park Service to create a National Committee for the American Museum of Immigration.

*Guadalupe Mountains National Park—September 30, 1972*

Commemorative ceremonies for one of the newest national parks to be formally established during the Centennial year took place at Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas on September 30, 1972. The Frijole Ranch at Pine Springs, Texas, was the exact location of the dedication program. Some 2,000 persons enthusiastically received the guest of honor, Mrs. Julie Nixon Eisenhower, the daughter of the President. Mrs. Eisenhower gave the dedication address. Appearing on the program with Mrs. Eisenhower were Assistant Secretary of the Interior Nathaniel P. Reed, Associate Director of the National Park Service Stanley Hulett, Superintendent Donald Dayton, and Representative Richard C. White, author of the Bill to establish the park. Former Senator Ralph Yarborough, author of the Senate Bill, also spoke. Many young people, including several troops of Girl Scouts and Campfire Girls, came for the ceremonies from such distant places as Odessa, El Paso, and Carlsbad, New Mexico. Following the formal program, Mrs. Julie Eisenhower mingled with the crowds and autographed programs for more than an hour.

Among those present for the dedication of the strikingly beautiful 70,000 acre national park were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hunter, Jr., of Abilene, Texas, former owners of much of the land which now constitutes the park, and John Ben Sheppard, a former Attorney General and Secretary of State for the State of Texas, who headed up the citizens' committee for the establishment of the park.

*A Tribute to Senior Citizens—October 4, 1972*

One of the unique ceremonies held during the Centennial year was one held at Effigy Mounds National Monument, Iowa, site of the Indian burial mounds formed in the shapes of animals, when a Senior Citizens Day was held at Park Headquarters. The program was important because not nearly enough is ever done for our senior citizens. The park devoted the day to the visitors, of whom about 95 percent were senior citizens. Some visitors were in wheelchairs. Information on the history of the area was provided and programs relating to the National Park movement were presented. Due to the steepness of the trails, no hikes were attempted. The fall coloring added to the enjoyment of the event. This program illustrated what is all too evident—that when senior citizens can visit National Park areas, their interest is wide and active. Since Effigy Mounds is but one of the 83 National Monuments which have been established in the National Park System, it becomes evident that much of the tapestry of American history is available for the scrutiny and rewarding enjoyment of many senior citizens who, in their later years, have the time to expand their knowledge and their horizons.

Senior Citizens enjoy a Day at Effigy Mounds National Monument





*Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore*—October 6, 1972

Ceremonies honoring the establishment of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore were held on October 6, 1972, in Munising, Michigan. Originally scheduled at Bay Shore Park, the ceremony was transferred to the William G. Mather High School auditorium because of cool weather. Representative Phillip E. Ruppe served as Master of Ceremonies in a colorful program that saw participation by numerous Federal and State officials. Governor William G. Milliken welcomed the guests. Remarks were delivered by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Nathaniel P. Reed. Edward N. Locke, Chairman of the Pictured Rocks Advisory Commission, formally proclaimed the establishment of the National Lakeshore after a symbolic ceremony in which water from Lake Superior was mixed with sand from Pictured Rocks by Munising, Grand Marais, and Alger County officials. Following the formal ceremony, a reception was held aboard the National Park Service vessel, Ranger III. In connection with the dedication, some 700 students from nearby public schools were also guests of the National Lakeshore Commission aboard the vessel, participating in a tour of the vessel and enjoying refreshments.

*Lincoln Home National Historical Site*—October 9, 1972

Ceremonies marking the establishment of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site were held in Springfield, Illinois, on October 9, 1972. The Director of the National Park Service, George B. Hartzog, Jr., served as Master of Ceremonies for the program. Mr. Henry N. Barhausen, Director, Department of Conservation, represented the Hon. Richard B. Ogilvie, Governor of the State of Illinois, and formally transferred the deed to the property from the State of Illinois to the Federal Government. The historic site was accepted on behalf of the people of the United States by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton, who also delivered the establishment address. Chairman Edmund B. Thornton represented the National Parks Centennial Commission and delivered a Centennial message. Speaking of the national park concept, Chairman Thornton said, "This year we celebrate the 100th anniversary of an idea that is truly representative of the spirit that has made this a great and vibrant Nation." Remarks were also delivered by Representative Paul Findley, whose Twentieth District includes the Springfield home of Abraham Lincoln, and who was most instrumental in arrang-

ing for the transfer of the Historic Site to the National Park Service. The Hon. Wayne Aspinall, Chairman of The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs also delivered a moving speech.

*Lake Mead National Recreation Area—October 13, 1972*

On October 13, 1972, a special banquet in honor of the National Parks Centennial and the anniversary of Lake Mead was held. Representing the Centennial Commission at this event was Mr. Laurence W. Lane, Jr., the former Chairman of the Commission. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Nathaniel P. Reed and Senator Alan Bible took part in the program. George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director of the National Park Service and G. G. Stamm, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation also delivered remarks. A feature of the program was the presentation of the Charles A. Richey Memorial Award by Frank D. Lord, President of the Boulder City Rotary Club to Senator Alan Bible. Mr. Richey was a longtime Superintendent of Lake Mead.

*Yorktown Day—October 19, 1972*

Ceremonies commemorating the 191st anniversary of the Victory at Yorktown were held on October 19, 1972. In recognizing this momentous historic event in the winning of American Independence, an address was given by Mr. William J. Briggie, Director, National Parks Centennial, in which tribute was also paid to a concept later born of free men who settled a free land—namely, the National Park concept. The ceremonies were highlighted by official greetings from France given by His Excellency Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet, the French Ambassador to the United States. Musical selections were presented by the United States Continental Army Band. The program was under the auspices of the Yorktown Day Association. The first event of the Day's program featured the placing of a wreath at the French Cemetery in memory of those Frenchmen who lost their lives in the American Revolution. The Exercises also included an Artillery Salute and a military parade. Among the dignitaries on the Reviewing stand were His Excellency Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet, the Ambassador of France; the Hon. Thomas N. Downing, Congressman from the First Congressional District of Virginia; and Rear Admiral William M. A. Greene, U.S. Navy Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Flotilla Four.



As the years proceed toward the Bicentennial of the American Revolution, the traditional Yorktown observance will take on added meaning and significance. Much larger crowds are expected to visit the Yorktown battlefield and neighboring historic sites during the Bicentennial years.

*Federal Hall National Memorial—October 20, 1972*

Federal Hall National Memorial—site of General George Washington's Inauguration as first President of the United States—was re-opened to the public on Friday, October 20, in New York City.

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton was the principal speaker at the dedication ceremonies at 12 noon from the steps of the hall at 26 Wall Street, in the heart of the financial district. Joining him in the dedication were officials of the National Park Service, which administers Federal Hall, and the Governors of the Federal Hall Memorial Associates, Inc., a non-profit citizens group formed in 1939 to seek reconstruction of the historic site.

The Secretary noted that the national park idea, another uniquely American contribution to world civilization, continues to grow and flower. Congress only recently approved President Nixon's proposal for the Gateway National Recreation Area on the fringes of New York Harbor—a complex of beaches, wildlife habitat and historic places within easy reach of millions of urban citizens.

Enshrined in Federal Hall today is the stone flooring on which George Washington stood in 1789, and the railing from the portico where he could be seen by those early American citizens.

Federal Hall National Memorial, for many years a United States Finance Center, had been closed to the public while the National Park Service completed restoration work and installed exhibits depicting its role in history. The great rotunda is devoted almost entirely to President Washington—and a few feet away, its gold and brown tones still preserved, is the suit he wore on that April day nearly two centuries ago.

*Point Reyes National Seashore—October 20, 1972*

In conjunction with the National Parks Centennial, 1872–1972, the Point Reyes National Seashore was formally established on

October 20, 1972. Appropriate ceremonies were held at the trail head of the Point Reyes headquarters in Bear Valley. Participating in the ceremonies were Representatives Don H. Clausen and William S. Mailliard, and Senator Alan Bible, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation. Senator Bible is also a member of the National Parks Centennial Commission. The Members of Congress were joined by State Assemblyman William T. Bagley, the Hon. Peter Arrigoni, Jr., Chairman of the Marin County Board of Supervisors, and Harold Gregg, Head of the Marin Conservation League. Mr. Stanley W. Hulett, Associate Director of the National Park Service, served as the Master of Ceremonies. The principal remarks were delivered by the Hon. Richard S. Bodman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Some 250 persons attended the ceremony. Mr. Boyd Stewart, an Olema, California, rancher, unveiled a plaque commemorating the event. The inscription quoting President Richard Nixon read:

"Among the most important legacies that we can pass on to future generations is an endowment of parklands and recreational areas that will enrich opportunities and make the beauties of the earth and sea accessible to all Americans."

*San Juan Island National Historical Park—October 21, 1972*

Centennial Day was celebrated at the San Juan Island National Historical Park in Washington State combining a commemoration of the "Pig War" Centennial and the National Parks Centennial. October 21 marked the Centennial of the settlement of the famous "Pig War," the boundary dispute between the United States and Great Britain, arbitrated by Kaiser Wilhelm I of Germany. The program, attended by several hundred persons, was sponsored by the Pig War Centennial Committee and the National Park Service. During the program, John Rutter, Director, Pacific Northwest Region, served as Master of Ceremonies. Mr. Laurence W. Lane, Jr., represented the National Parks Centennial Commission and spoke on the Centennial year. The dedication address was given by the Hon. Richard S. Bodman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

The ceremony concluded with a military pass in review and

a flyover. Royal Canadian Air Force planes took part in the flyover. United States Marines, units of the British Army, and an honor guard from the Princess Patricia Third Canadian Light Infantry, and the Pipe and Drum Regimental Band participated in the program.

*Whiskeytown National Recreation Area—October 21, 1972*

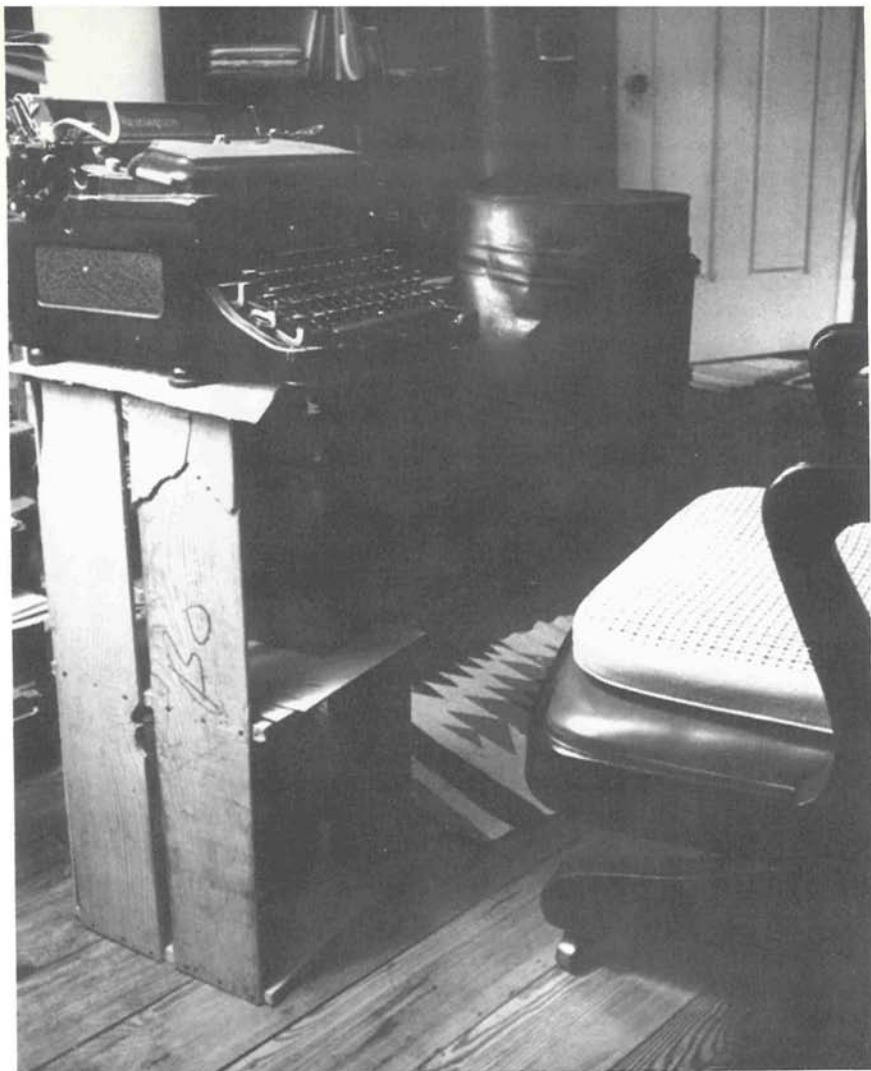
An establishment ceremony for the Whiskeytown unit of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area was held on October 21, 1972, at 3 P.M. at the Clear Creek Need Camp. The ceremony was preceded by an openhouse from 12 noon to 3 P.M.

The featured address of the ceremony was given by the Hon. Harold T. "Biz" Johnson, Representative from California's Second District. Stanley W. Hulett, Associate Director of the National Park Service, was the Master of Ceremonies. Western Field Director Howard Chapman also took part in the program, presenting the grand prize award to Eddie Wescott, a seventh-grade student from Anderson Elementary School for winning an environmental poster contest sponsored by the National Park Service Women's Organization in cooperation with the Shasta County Schools. The prize was a National Parks Centennial medallion commemorating the Centennial of the National Parks.

During the preceremony openhouse, visitors toured the area, inspecting the James K. Carr Memorial Powerhouse and the Tower House historical area, including the old Eldorado Mine. National Park Service plans call for the old Eldorado Mine to be open to visitors thereafter on special occasions. The famed mine yielded more than \$225,000 in gold during the early 1900's.

One hundred years ago, the Nation's first national park—Yellowstone—was established. On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Yellowstone National Park, Secretary of the Interior Morton thought it fitting to formally establish those national park areas wherein it was officially determined that "sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have been acquired by the Federal Government . . . to permit efficient initial development and administration. . . ." The Whiskeytown unit of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area was one such unit.





The Tools which Carl Sandburg Used to write History and Poetry

*Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site—October 27, 1972*

A special establishment ceremony was held at the Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site on October 27, 1972. Director of the National Park Service George B. Hartzog, Jr., served as Master of Ceremonies. The Hon. Roy A. Taylor, Representative from the Eleventh Congressional District delivered remarks. Edmund B. Thornton, Chairman, spoke on behalf of the National Parks Centennial Commission, and Assistant Secretary of the Interior Nathaniel P. Reed delivered the establishment day address.

The house, in which the Sandburgs had entertained school children and Presidents, looks much as it did the day Carl Sand-



Honorable Nathaniel P. Reed Speaks at Dedication of The Carl Sandburg National Historic Site

Children petting Carl Sandburg's beloved goats on the grounds of the Historic Site



burg died. The typewriter, on which he pecked out poetry, prose and personal letters, rests on the same broken orange crate in the third-floor study. Eyeshades, stubs of editing pencils with blunt ends, cigars broken in two—all trademarks of his life which could be described as patterned, yet casual, lay where he left them.

An overcast sky and drizzle failed to dampen the spirits of the crowd or detract from the memorable occasion. The National Park Service announced its plans for the public visitation of the historic home and its interpretive program for the home of the famed Illinois Poet of the Prairies, located at Flat Rock, North Carolina.

*Death Valley 49ers Encampment & A Salute to the National Parks—*  
November 9–12, 1972

The 23rd Annual Death Valley Encampment was held in the Death Valley National Monument, November 9–12, 1972. During the encampment special recognition was given to the 100th anniversary of Yellowstone National Park and the National Parks of the country. Mr. Hugh C. Tolford served as the Production Chairman for the event and the National Park Service Death Valley National Monument staff assisted with many services for the festivities.

Among the numerous events of the encampment was an historical Breakfast held at Stovepipe Wells Village. The Toastmaster for the Breakfast was former Death Valley Superintendent Bob Murphy. Featured speaker was Horace M. Albright, former Director of the National Park Service, who spoke on the National Parks Centennial.

It was coincidental that the first U.S. Borax Company was also celebrating its 100th anniversary in 1972, having begun operations in 1872, the same year that the Yellowstone National Park was established. The Borax Company had close associations with the desert area. Mr. Albright, who later became associated with U.S. Borax and Chemical Corporation after his career with the National Park Service, also spoke on the history of 100 years of Borax. More than 3,000 persons, dedicated to protecting California's deserts and the Death Valley National Monument in particular, gathered for the four-day encampment. The Death

Valley 49ers have published many books and brochures about Death Valley National Monument.

*Friends of the University of California Dinner & Exhibition—November 29, 1972*

The formal gathering of the Friends of the University of California on November 29, 1972, for a Reception and Dinner, focused special attention on an Exhibition on the National Parks in the spacious lobby at the University's new research library. The exhibition was opened on November 1 and continued through January 28, 1973. The National Park Service and the National Parks Centennial Commission, through the good offices of Horace M. Albright, cooperated in the exhibition by lending posters, photographs, books, printed materials, and memorabilia on the national parks. Much of the exhibit material also came from the personal library of Horace M. Albright which he donated to the University of California—his Alma Mater and a university which has had an abiding influence and interest in the national parks of the United States. Featured speaker at the dinner, was the distinguished conservationist and worldwide national park leader, Mr. Horace M. Albright.

*Castillo de San Marcos Centennial Celebration—December 2, 1972*

One of the last Centennial year observances was held at Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine, Florida, when the Centennial was marked in conjunction with "Pal" Day festivities to the enjoyment of some 3,500 visitors. An openhouse was held and numerous special events were conducted. The United States Navy and the U.S.O. cooperated closely with the National Park Service in preparing the program. Superintendent George F. Schesventer spoke to the guests concerning the National Parks Centennial. The day long festivities opened dramatically with a flyover by a squadron of VA 72 Navy "Blue Hawks." The Jet Attack Squadron was led by Commander John F. Donohue.

As visitors moved about the historic fortification, the National Parks Centennial banner exhibit was displayed and information and brochures on the National Parks Centennial were distributed. The National Park Service also presented cannon and musket firing demonstrations throughout the day.

## Public Awareness

Objective No. Two in the Commission's program for 1972 was fulfilled with a multi-media program the aim of which was two-fold: to increase public awareness of the 100th anniversary of Yellowstone National Park and the beginning of the national park idea; and to encourage acceptance of and enthusiasm for the Centennial objectives within the National Park Service.

During 1972, the Centennial generated more publicity through television, newspapers, magazines, books, films, exhibits, radio, lectures, speeches, special events and other public relations activities than at any comparable year in the history of the National Park Service. The considerable public attention focused on the national parks was due in part to the reservoir of good will existing among the mass media and the general public. The National Parks Centennial served as a springboard for hard news as well as editorial and feature coverage that provided an unusual opportunity to call attention to all areas within the System.

The Public Awareness goal was to coordinate the existing Centennial programs and expand into as many related fields as possible on the national level. Regional Centennial Coordinators were appointed and materials and progress reports were furnished these people for their use in devising Centennial programs at the field and park level. Advice and suggestions on events, scheduling, and communications ideas were also sought from the Coordinators and relayed as appropriate. Constant communication

was maintained so that Coordinators were aware of plans and materials being prepared in the Centennial office.

The Public Awareness staff was small, however, resources and personnel were called upon from such other National Park Service offices as the Office of Information, the Divisions of Museums, Publications, and Audiovisual Arts of Harpers Ferry Center; the Service Center; the Divisions of Environmental Education, International Park Affairs, History, and State and Private Assistance, and the Second World Conference. Continuing efforts were made to keep these divisions aware of Centennial needs and programs. Liaison was also maintained with the Office of Communications, Department of the Interior, for approval of program elements.

The Public Awareness program was divided into the following broad, general categories: National Publicity; Park Support; Corporate Activities; and the Second World Conference. A brief description and results of these breakdowns follow.

### **NATIONAL PUBLICITY**

#### *Media Contacts*

A specially designed green vinyl envelope-style cover for a Centennial press kit was prepared for distribution to all national media and a series of press briefings were held in New York and Washington, D.C. In addition to stories and photographs that were ready for use by the media, a list of suggested additional features for both print and electronic media was included in the kit. Kits were also distributed to Regional Centennial Coordinators for their use with local media, and kits with explanatory letters were also sent to all State Travel and State Park Directors. During the course of the Centennial year, approximately 2,000 press kits were distributed.

#### *Slide Program*

In time for the tourism season in most parks, an 80-slide program with accompanying audio tape was prepared. This colorslide program used early photos of Yellowstone National Park, briefly outlined the history of national parks in America and concluded with photos of present-day park programs and of national parks in other countries. Three hundred copies of this program were produced and made available to all parks and field offices.

A slide program using graphic material prepared by the Service Center was devised to explain the three Centennial objectives and some of the programs planned for the year. Copies of the program were provided to all Regional Centennial Coordinators for their use in publicizing Centennial programs and, in addition, Centennial Staff Directors used the slides as a basis for speeches to all Superintendent's Conferences held in the field during the early part of 1972.

Briefings were also held with Information Officers in all Bureaus of the Department of the Interior; the overseas Regional Directors of the United States Travel Service; travel conventions; and the Board of Directors of Discover America Travel Organizations.

For further help in the field, an outline of significant Centennial facts was prepared and distributed to regions for use in speeches and written material. This proved helpful to the field as the outline contained not only the planned Centennial programs, but also the present programs and directions of the National Park Service.

### *News Releases*

A letterhead was designed to be used for all press releases prepared for national and local distribution during the Centennial year. Centennial colors and the logo were used to call special attention to the National Parks Centennial.

News releases, in addition to those prepared for the press kit, were also released for the Centennial Banquet on March 1; the National Symposium at Yosemite National Park in April; the opening of the Indian Museum in the Colter Bay Visitor Center at Grand Teton National Park in June; the National Collection of Fine Arts Exhibit in Washington, D.C. in July; and on Centennial stamps and philatelic displays. Additional releases were prepared for the dedication ceremonies at Ozark Riverways, Blue Ridge Parkway, Indiana Dunes, Pictured Rocks, Herbert Hoover, the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway, American Museum of Immigration, Federal Hall, Lincoln Home, Point Reyes, Carl Sandburg and San Juan. Articles on individual Centennial events and commemorations were released from regional or park offices.

Almost every major newspaper in the country, as well as some

foreign newspapers, carried stories on some phase of the Centennial activities. Through the clipping service to which the Centennial office subscribed, approximately 2,200 copies of newspaper articles were received from January 1 through September 30, 1972.

Nearly every major and many special-audience magazines in the country featured at least one story on Centennial activities during the year. In several instances, color photographs of national parks were used on the front cover to call attention to feature stories. A partial listing of magazines and circulation follows.

<i>Magazine</i>	<i>Circulation</i>
Reader's Digest	18,159,787
Parade	16,875,015
Woman's Day	7,517,851
Better Homes & Gardens	7,316,835
Life	7,228,299
National Geographic	7,210,143
Redbook	4,699,975
Time	4,262,625
American Legion	2,657,109
Newsweek	2,631,442
Sports Illustrated	2,155,256
U.S. News & World Report	1,902,248
Popular Mechanics	1,675,349
Sports Afield	1,410,125
Argosy	1,320,530
Sunset Magazine	980,307
Holiday Inns	795,641
Mademoiselle	671,203
Saturday Review	642,062
Travel	490,388
Our Sunday Visitor	436,666
Harper's Bazaar	412,152
TWA Ambassador	400,000
Westways	392,709
Arizona Highways	350,000
Vista, USA	57,208
National Parks & Conservation	51,000



<i>Magazines</i>	<i>Circulation</i>
Modern Maturity	21,876
Parks & Recreation	19,463
Congressional Quarterly	6,500
TV Time	5,245
Northwest Passage	5,200

In addition to those listed above, circulation figures for magazines using Centennial stories were not available for the following:

Advertising Agency	Jack & Jill
American Institute of Architects	Motorland
Boys Life	Pacific Gas
California Parks & Recreation	Peoples Gas Magazine
Chevron	Rand McNally National Guide
Council of Europe Magazine	Scholastic Newstime
Discovery	Service (Cities Service Oil Company)
Dodge News	Smithsonian
English Country Life	Sohioan
Ford Times	Tennessee Conservationist
Friends	The Pentecostal Evangel
Holiday Magazine	Travel & Leisure
	Wildlife

#### *Newspaper Feature Service*

Derus Media Service was selected as a means to reach weekly geographically distributed newspaper readers. Two stories, each three columns by 6 inches, with photographs, were prepared by the Public Awareness staff—one on general Centennial information and one on the Second World Conference. About 2,000 weekly newspapers ran one or both of the stories, and some were even printed on the front page.

#### *Television/Films*

The Centennial film attracting the largest audience was probably the American Telephone and Telegraph film, "From Yellowstone to Tomorrow," aired by NBC-TV on April 11, 1972. In prime time from coast-to-coast, the Nielson estimate of viewers

was set at over 40 million. The producer was Lee Mendelsohn Productions and a professional staff member from the National Park Service accompanied the film crew for all shooting and liaison work with individual parks.

Another outstanding television production was the 2-hour *Today* show also aired on NBC-TV on March 1. Secretary of the Interior Morton appeared on this show by means of a taped segment shot at Yosemite National Park. Extensive excerpts from films from the Harpers Ferry Center Library were featured. A panel discussion was held with Director Hartzog, Bill Everhart, Ansel Adams, Horace Albright, Superintendent Jack Anderson of Yellowstone National Park, Michael McCloskey of the Sierra Club, and the staff of the *Today* show. The estimated audience for the show was approximately 15 million viewers.

Chevrolet Recreational Vehicles Division of General Motors in cooperation with Sunset Films produced a half-hour film on various national parks. Narrated by a widely known conservationist, the film was designed for use on educational television networks, as well as in Chevrolet dealer showrooms. The total estimated audience for the first half of 1972 was set at approximately 12 million viewers.

The British Broadcasting System also produced an hour-long film on Yellowstone as part of a 12-documentary series on great national parks of the world. The film was shown in London in July 1972, but was not planned for release in the United States.

The Eastman Kodak Company also released six films on different national parks during the Centennial year for use on educational television. The films were presented at a special preview on March 2, 1972. Copies of these films are also available at the Harpers Ferry Center. More details on Kodak participation in Centennial programs is reported under Corporate Activities.

A series of seven 30-second public service television announcements were prepared by the Centennial staff in conjunction with the Audiovisual Division of Harpers Ferry Center. The commercials were sent to approximately 270 television stations representing the top 30 major markets in the United States, with a franked post card asking for comments on the announcements. A substantial return of cards was received by the Centennial office indicating that the commercials would be run during the Centennial

year. A colorful finger-painting technique using short voice-over narrations urged viewers to "Visit a National Park during the Centennial year."

The film "Earthbound," produced by Senior Editor William Eddy of the Conservation Foundation with National Park Service financial support, was previewed at the Second World Conference on September 23, 1972. Designed as a cross-cultural experience, the film did not depend upon the use of the spoken word to convey its message. Eighty copies of the film were given to individual representatives of each of the countries attending the Conference.

A short documentary film on the people and proceedings of the Second World Conference for internal distribution was produced by the National Park Service staff of the Harpers Ferry Center. Prints were made available to field offices for circulation among National Park Service personnel who were unable to attend the Conference.

### *Publications*

Several books on national parks were published to coincide with the Centennial year.

*Yellowstone: A Century of the Wilderness Idea* by Ann and Myron Sutton was printed by Chanticleer Press, and distributed by Macmillan Company. Color separations were prepared in Naples, Italy. Partial funding for the book was made available through the Yellowstone Library and Museum Association. Through the courtesy of Chanticleer Press, copies were given to Second World Conference participants.

*Family Tree of the National System* by Ronald F. Lee—a history of the System. Published in Philadelphia by the Eastern National Park and Monument Association, 1972.

*The National Park Service* by William C. Everhart, Director Harpers Ferry Center, was released for distribution on March 1. Copies were given to each person attending the banquet on that date and also to each participant at the Second World Conference. The most up-to-date publication on the history and policy of the National Park Service, the book is a part of the Praeger Library of the U.S. Government Departments and Agencies.

*National Parks of the West*, a Sunset pictorial book, was re-issued during the Centennial year featuring a photograph of Yellowstone National Park and a gold replica of the Keystone medallion on the front cover. An editorial on the Centennial was also included in this special Centennial edition. Copies of this book were given to guests at the Second World Conference.

*National Parks and Monuments* is a pictorial booklet edited and published by Sunset magazine for the Chevrolet Division of General Motors during the Centennial year. Several hundred thousand copies of this book were distributed throughout the United States and overseas as gifts from Chevrolet dealers. The book was used in conjunction with the Sunset/Chevrolet film on national parks.

The Conservation Foundation also released a book during the course of the year relating to the Centennial, which included the Task Force Reports of the National Symposium held at Yosemite National Park in April 1972. The study, "National Parks for the Future," was submitted to the National Parks Centennial Commission during the Second World Conference on National Parks. Copies of the report were distributed free to Conference participants.

The Sierra Club published the National Parks Centennial Portfolio—a set of 12 gravure prints of different national parks. Available in box form, the prints are ready for framing and can be purchased in most book or art stores.

*Consider the Process of Living*, published by the Conservation Foundation, was designed as a companion piece to the film, "Earthbound." As with the film, it was previewed and distributed at the Second World Conference. The National Park Service Office of Environmental Education and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources cooperated in the production of this book.

During the Centennial year, approximately 30 speeches were written by the staff of the Public Awareness program for such Centennial events as the Centennial Banquet, establishment and dedication ceremonies, and the Second World Conference program.

## PARK SUPPORT PROGRAMS

### *Posters*

An official Centennial poster was designed by the Publications Division of Harpers Ferry Center, utilizing a color reproduction of the Moran painting of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. During March 1972, 5,000 copies of the poster were distributed to park and field offices. Requests from parks and park visitors for more posters were filled when an additional 5,000 posters were printed during late spring. However, as requests continue to come in and as more parks appeared interested in selling the posters, the project was turned over to the Employee and Alumni Association. Profits from the sale of the poster will be used by the Employee and Alumni Association for a scholarship fund. Five thousand posters were printed and sold at a price of \$1.50 each.

### *Traveling Museum Exhibit*

A large-scale exhibit that could be used for such events as trade shows, fairs, and in museums, libraries, office buildings, as well as park visitor centers, was designed by the Museum Division, Harpers Ferry Center. Made up of four dymaxium columns with individually fitted pieces of aluminum, the exhibit was about 7 feet high and required space on all sides for visitors to walk around it. Each column told a different part of the National Parks Centennial by means of text and screened photographs and artwork. A total of five exhibits were built and distributed to the regions. Regional Centennial Coordinators worked together to coordinate arrangements and all exhibits were in use most of the time during the Centennial year. At certain times of the year, more than the five exhibits could have been used to meet the demand for this kind of large, visually appealing means of telling the Centennial story.

### *Banners*

For use in individual parks, a series of five banners, each 2 feet by 15 feet were designed by the Museum Division of Harpers Ferry Center. Utilizing text and artwork, these banners were

planned so that parks would have a great deal of flexibility in their use. Kits containing the banners were made available to the parks at an extremely reasonable price to allow as many parks as possible to use this kind of display.

### *Booklets*

The Publications Division of Harpers Ferry Center produced the folder, "The Flowering of An Idea," using a text written especially for the Centennial year by Freeman Tilden. Approximately 2 million copies were distributed, with the major amounts given to Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. During the peak tourist season, individual regions ordered additional copies directly through the Publications Division for distribution in the parks.

Full color maps featuring Yellowstone National Park on one side and Grand Teton National Park on the reverse side, using the Centennial logo, were also produced during the year and distributed to the two parks.

### *Women's Program*

In general, the Women's Program followed the same objectives as the overall Centennial program: to encourage women in the field to sponsor individual Centennial events, with the Public Awareness staff providing any necessary liaison work on a national basis. Contact was established with the leadership of the regional women's organization and material was forwarded for use in regional newsletters. Stamp ceremonies, rededication or commemorative celebrations, as well as poster, art, and photo-contests were used by the women in the field to get additional publicity for the Centennial and the individual park. A Medallion Day, when the women and employees of the parks took orders for the sale of the bronze or silver medallions, was also successfully carried out in the Washington Office and in some of the parks and regions.

A briefing was held to which all wives and women employees of the Washington Office and the National Capital Region were invited on February 14, 1972. Representatives of the Department of the Interior, as well as the Public Awareness staff, spoke on the range of Centennial activities.

Other programs to which the women of the National Park



Service contributed were: setting up a Speaker's Bureau, using the Centennial slide program to reach more people; contacting local businessmen for store window displays; contacting schools and Girl Scout troops for more active involvement in National Park Service programs; raising money for the Scholarship Fund through the sale of a Navajo rug and a handmade quilt. A Centennial Fashion Show was also held in Washington, D.C. on May 30, 1972, in conjunction with the Centennial of Montgomery Ward.

### **CORPORATE ACTIVITIES**

The responsibility for contacting major business firms about the National Parks Centennial was assigned to Mr. Ben Butterfield, former Chief of the Division of State and Private Assistance and now Assistant Director for Cooperate Activities in the Northeast Region of the National Park Service. Mr. Butterfield sent press kits and letters to about 90 firms in America, many of whom responded with merchandising ideas for tying in their products with the national parks. A few of the outstanding promotional campaigns are described in the following paragraphs.

The Eastman Kodak Company manufactured a National Parks Centennial Photo Kit which included, in a very attractive package, an Instamatic Camera, a camera case, film, two booklets on taking pictures in national parks, and information on the Centennial medallion. Editorial copy about the Centennial and national parks was featured on the front and back of the package. In addition, Kodak increased their number of representatives in national parks and encouraged these people to call attention to the Centennial when giving advice on picture taking; donated their wall space in the Grand Central Terminal in New York City to a photographic mural of Yellowstone National Park; supplied local advertisements to help in the sales of the Centennial Photo Kit; and participated in the photo contests staged in many parks during the course of the year.

Del Monte Corporation produced a series of banners of park scenes for use in grocery store promotion during the course of the year, as well as making available childrens coloring books and quizzes on national parks.

The textile chemicals marketing group of Union Carbide staged a nationwide photo contest on "Beauty in America," with

the winner receiving an expense-paid vacation to his choice of national parks.

C & H Sugar Company imprinted the Centennial logo on all of its individual sugar packets distributed during the Centennial year.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company displayed a message about the Centennial on its blimps flying over the country during the summer months. The message was seen during the weekend of May 29–30 over Washington, D.C.

The Recreational Vehicles Division of Dodge Motor Company tied in their spring and summer advertising campaigns with the Centennial through free copies of the National Park Service Camping Directory, and the use of specially commissioned oil paintings of various national park sites. A copy of one of the paintings was presented to Director Hartzog, and photographs of this presentation were subsequently used in local and trade magazines and newspapers during the course of the year. Local dealers presented the showing of the paintings and the Dodge vehicles in major shopping centers around the country.

Airline companies, such as TWA, Frontier and Western, were particularly generous in allotting space in their in-transit publications to stories on the Centennial. Greyline Bus, Holiday Inn, and AMTRAK also gave valuable publicity to the Centennial.

Continental Oil Company produced and distributed a series of 10-second "billboard" announcements on television stations during the summer months, calling attention to the Centennial. These same spots were then made available for use on a public service basis by Conoco's advertising agency. Copy and photographic material were supplied by the Centennial office.

*Reader's Digest* magazine also cooperated in the Centennial by hosting the banquet at the Second World Conference in Grand Teton National Park, and prepared a series of articles on national parks released during 1972.

Glenmore Distilleries, producers of Old Yellowstone Bourbon, manufactured a special Centennial bottle for sale during the year. Several thousand copies of the "Yellowstone Chronicle," an 1870-format newspaper with news of the discovery of Yellowstone National Park, historic photos, and stories were also distributed by Glenmore during the course of the year.

It would be almost impossible to estimate the numbers of peo-

ple reached by this kind of promotional advertising, but it could be safely guessed that all of the above itemizations served to reinforce the public awareness efforts made by local and national media. It should be noted, though, that many more inquiries were received for corporate tie-ins that were rejected as inappropriate.

There were two major art exhibitions of early paintings and memorabilia relating to Yellowstone National Park during the Centennial year. The National Collection of Fine Arts, Smithsonian Institution, sponsored one exhibit from June 23 to August 30, 1972. Titled "National Parks and the American Landscape," the show focused on some of Thomas Moran's early paintings and sketches, but also included early paintings of other areas that came to be included in the National Park System. Colorado State University also exhibited a collection of paintings during the summer and fall, focused mainly on western parks. Almost all of the paintings shown were the property of the National Park Service and were normally displayed in various parks, although some of the work was made available on loan from art galleries and museums around the country.

## **SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS**

Two account executives from the Publicity Division of J. Walter Thompson Company were assigned to the job of handling Centennial publicity on an expenses-only basis. Through subsequent discussion, it was decided that their attention would be focused on the Conference. Working with the Public Awareness staff, the J. Walter Thompson Company prepared mini-press kits which were sent to national press representatives who might be interested in covering the Conference. At the same time, a list of about 300 names and a letter of invitation to news personnel were prepared and mailed. A Fact Sheet for newsmen who planned to attend either or both of the sessions was then mailed with attendance forms to those news people who responded to the original invitation.

A Press Kit, using a cardboard cover with artwork of both sides of the medallion, was prepared. The Press Kits included one news and one feature release on the Conference, photographs of Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, biographies of Centennial Commission members, map, booklets, Presidential

proclamation, and two stories on the Centennial. Additional material was made available in the Press Rooms.

During the Second World Conference on National Parks at Yellowstone, press rooms were set up at the Old Faithful Inn and the airport at West Yellowstone. Five full-time Public Information Officers assisted in processing press credentials. A total of 78 media representatives were accredited during September 18–20, including local press and photographers; USIA and Voice of America writers and photographers; film crews; and national and wire service reporters.

Press Kits were also made available at this time for the approximately 40-member national news corps who accompanied Mrs. Richard Nixon.

On September 21, the press room equipment was moved to Grand Teton National Park and placed in Jackson Lake Lodge. Revised press kits were then made available to those news people attending the technical sessions only, and simplified press accreditation was given to about 25 news people.

During the course of the technical sessions, rapporteur reports were typed and duplicated for members of the press and participants to use during the Conference.

Press releases during the Conference were also prepared by the staff on the arrival of Mrs. Nixon; the rededication ceremonies at Madison Junction; the Park Leadership awards made to five young people from other countries; and a general release on some of the recommendations approved by the Conference on the last day.

Before the Conference, J. Walter Thompson Company arranged for several radio broadcasts, network and syndicated, as well as a newspaper wire service interview with the Secretary General of the Conference. During the Conference, a film crew photographed scenes of the Conference. Part of this film was used by the ABC News Overseas, which has a big network in Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, Korea and Santo Domingo. Another film was made at this same time for the use of NBC Visnews, the NBC overseas syndication department with outlets in 80 countries of about 150 stations. Both of these services provided the Conference with the foreign distribution necessary for an international conference.

A monitoring service, also contracted by J. Walter Thompson

Company, has informed us that there was national news coverage on both the NBC, CBS, and ABC Television Networks news programs on the evening following the rededication. *Time* and *Newsweek* also both used pictures and stories of Mrs. Nixon on her Yellowstone visit. Many newspapers also ran stories and photos of Mrs. Nixon at Yellowstone which were filed from the area by the press staff accompanying the First Lady.

Further international distribution was provided by the J. Walter Thompson Company, which forwarded all materials on the Conference to its overseas offices for release to local news media.

The National Parks Centennial Commission funded an attractive publication entitled *A Gathering of Nations; A Time of Purpose*, covering the Second World Conference on National Parks. This color illustrated booklet was distributed to conference participants, high officials of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government, and to organizations and citizens active in National Park, conservation and environmental matters. It provides a lasting record and memento of this important international conference. *A Philatelic Portfolio of America's National Parks*, featuring all stamps on National Park subjects, issued by the U.S. Postal Service over the years, was sponsored by the Commission. It was written and edited by Chester O. Harris of the National Park Service and James A. Helzer of Unicover Corporation, who published the Portfolio under an agreement with the Commission. The philatelic community will find this booklet a valuable and interesting reference work for many years to come.

The effect of a public awareness program for the Conference and for the Centennial cannot be measured only in numbers of press clippings or radio interviews or television coverage. The aim of the program was to focus attention on national parks, their past, present, and future. Events such as the Centennial Banquet and the Second World Conference on National Parks served not only as vehicles to provide news, but also as an opportunity to present some of the best national park thinking from around the world.

## Second World Conference on National Parks

As a portion of its fulfillment of Objective No. Three, the Commission assisted in the planning and acted as a principal-sponsor of the Second World Conference on National Parks.

One of the final recommendations of the First World Conference on National Parks held in Seattle, Washington, in 1962, called attention to the Centennial of the establishment of Yellowstone National Park that would take place in 1972, and urged that the occasion be celebrated by promoting the formation and development of national parks throughout the world. The recommendation further called for a conference to be held in Yellowstone National Park, with participation by representatives of all nations of the world.

Thus, the idea to hold the Second World Conference on National Parks was born. In order to implement this idea, the Ninety-first Congress, by joint resolution, authorized the establishment of a National Parks Centennial Commission and entrusted it with the responsibility "... to provide, in cooperation with such agencies and organizations, host services for a world conference on national parks in 1972, and to assist in representing the United States in the activities of such a conference." The Act was signed into law by President Richard Nixon on July 10, 1970.

Initial planning for the Conference had already begun. By the time the National Parks Centennial Commission held its first meeting on June 7, 1971, the foundations for the world confer-



ence were laid. The Commission approved the dates set for the conference—September 18–27, 1972—and agreed to be one of the Conference sponsors together with the National Park Service and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. The Conference was to be held in two parts: (1) Tours at Yellowstone National Park between September 18 and 20 to illustrate wilderness management, visitor services, and park operations; (2) Technical sessions at Grand Teton National Park, beginning September 22, with presentations by experts on various subjects relating to park philosophy and park management.

Towards the end of the National Parks Centennial Commission meeting on September 29, 1971, Representative John Saylor of Pennsylvania raised an objection to the Commission's plan to hold most of the Second World Conference at Grand Teton National Park. He felt that it would be inappropriate to hold the major part of Yellowstone's birthday celebration in another park. A lively discussion followed on the subject of whether the entire Conference should take place at Yellowstone.

Commission Chairman Laurence W. Lane, Jr., appointed Representative John Saylor to head an *ad hoc* committee to study the problem. After on-site inspections by staff members and careful consideration of the various problems arising from the inadequacy of the physical facilities of Yellowstone, the committee decided that it was best, after all, to follow the original plan with some modifications. The program at Yellowstone was expanded to include special Conference sessions at Old Faithful and rededication ceremonies at Madison Junction on September 19 and 20.

In November 1971, a Secretariat was established under the direction of General Co-Chairmen George B. Hartzog, Jr., and Gerardo Budowski to organize the Second World Conference on National Parks. Roger Contor was named Secretary General and three Deputy Secretaries General were designated: Cecil Lewis for Administration, Gordon Fredine for International Relationships, and Robert Standish for Program and Public Relations. The staffing of the Secretariat was completed with the addition of two staff assistants—John Miele in December 1971 and Cornelius W. Heine in March of 1972. Planning for the Conference now shifted into high gear.

In January 1972, Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton issued invitations to his counterparts in 130 countries of the world to designate participants to the Second World Conference. Since this was not a formal inter-governmental Conference, it was emphasized that each participant would attend the Conference in an individual capacity, representing himself and not his government. Broad participation was encouraged from all organizations and private individuals having an interest in national parks and the conservation movement.

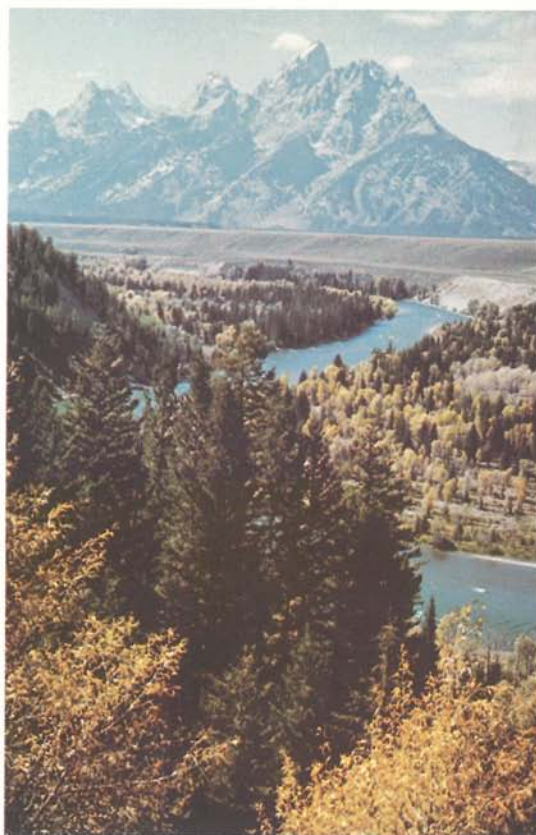
In the meantime, much careful and detailed preparation was necessary to make sure that everything would be ready to receive the participants when they arrived at Yellowstone in September. The programs for the dedicatory sessions at Yellowstone and the technical sessions at Grand Teton went through many drafts before being finalized. At Morges, Switzerland, IUCN translators worked steadily to complete the monumental task of translating the Background Papers submitted by 32 different authors into the three official Conference languages: English, French, and Spanish. An agreement was made with the Department of State to provide interpreters and simultaneous interpretation equipment for the Conference halls. Meetings were held with officials of the Yellowstone Park Company and with the Grand Teton Lodge Company to coordinate the arrangements for lodging, meals, transportation, and other services.

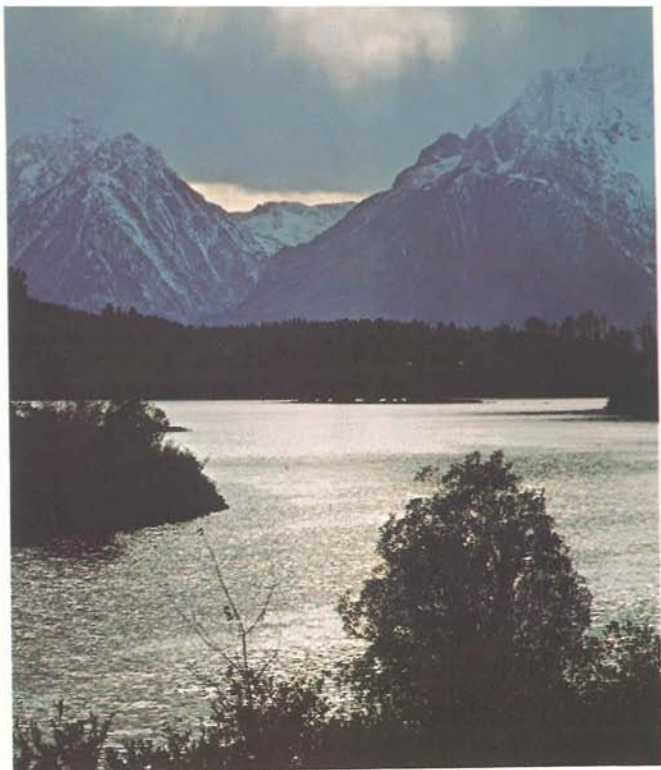
On September 17, 1972, after many months of detailed preparations, the world conference participants began to arrive at Old Faithful Inn in Yellowstone National Park for registration. Registration desks were also set up at Lake Lodge and Mammoth Motor Inn. A total of 1,200 persons, including guests from many countries, attended the dedicatory sessions of the Second World Conference on National Parks at Yellowstone.

The first day of Conference activities featured a grand tour conducted by the Park Naturalist staff. Here the participants had the opportunity to see the geo-thermal attractions and other magnificent scenes that stimulated the establishment of Yellowstone National Park 100 years earlier and gave birth to an idea that eventually spread throughout the world. The tour was a memorable experience for all those who participated and served as an appropriate introduction to the Second World Conference on National Parks.

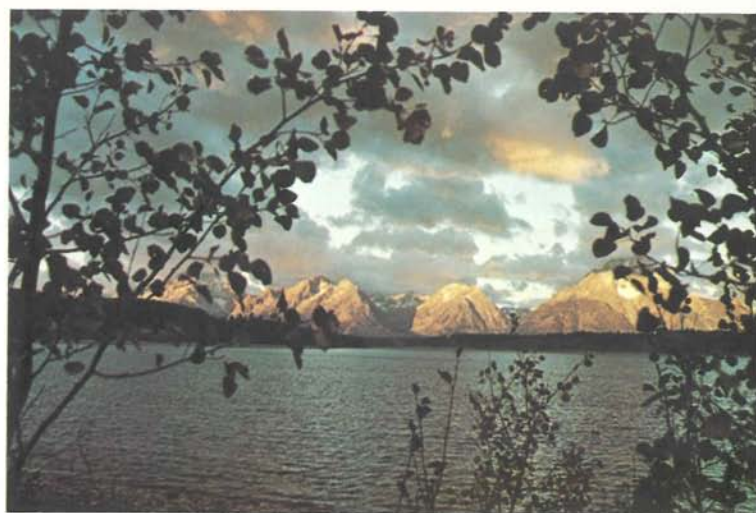
Scenes, Events, and Memories of The Second  
World Conference on National Parks









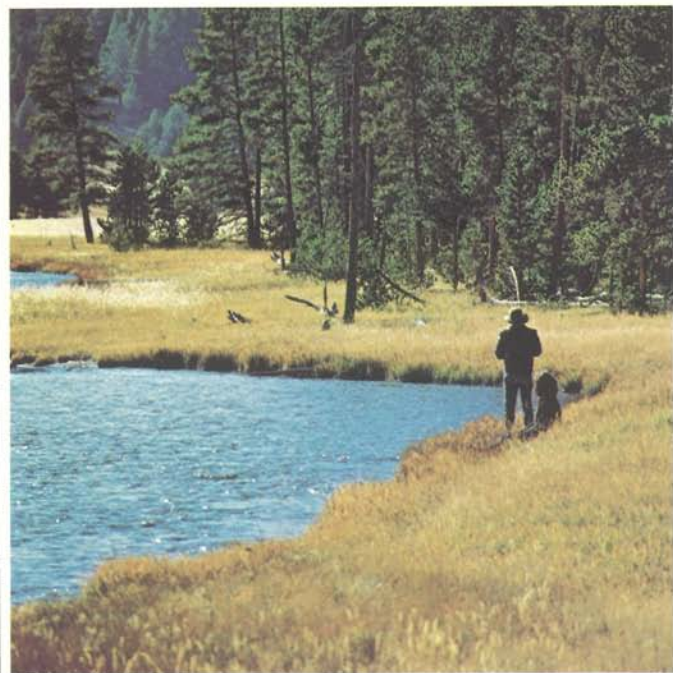














The Second World Conference on National Parks was officially convened by Edmund B. Thornton, Chairman of the National Parks Centennial Commission, on September 19, 1972, at the Old Faithful Lodge Recreational Hall. Outside the meeting hall it was pouring rain and the roof was leaking, but the atmosphere inside was bright as the participants awaited the beginning of the Conference sessions. Even a brief power failure that darkened the hall and killed the microphones and public address system failed to dim the enthusiasm of the participants. The Second World Conference on National Parks was underway.

The theme of the Conference was "National Parks—A Heritage for a Better World." The 2-day opening sessions at Old Faithful on September 19 and 20 emphasized policy and program considerations in the establishment, preservation, and use of the national parks in the United States. The speakers included Members of Congress, Governors, and top Federal and State government officials. Topics discussed included "National Parks and Federal Executive Policy Making;" "National Parks—Congressional Policy Making and Appropriations;" "National Parks in their Regional, State and Local Environments;" and "National Parks and Related Environmental and Recreation Programs."

During the final session at Old Faithful, Sydney Howe, President of The Conservation Foundation, presented the recently published report, "National Parks for the Future," to its sponsor, the National Parks Centennial Commission. In receiving the report, Chairman Thornton requested all of the members of the Centennial Commission to study it intensively during the following months and make an evaluation of the basic recommendations, and suggest means of implementation.

During the opening sessions of the Conference, Chairman Thornton made presentations of Centennial silver medallions as special awards in recognition of the outstanding contributions of individual United States citizens to the national parks of the United States. Receiving awards were conservationist Melville Bell Grosvenor, Chairman of The Board of the National Geographic Society and former member of the Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Board on National Parks; Isabel M. Haynes, widow of J. E. Haynes, early photographer at Yellowstone; and

former National Park Service Directors Horace M. Albright, Newton B. Drury, and Conrad L. Wirth. Awardees who were not present at the Conference, but who received their awards subsequently, were conservationist Laurance S. Rockefeller, Paul Mellon, Alfred Knopf, Dr. Ira Gabrielson, and Gordon Gray.

The highlight of the dedicatory sessions of the Second World Conference on National Parks was the ceremony at Madison Junction on the evening of September 19, where Mrs. Richard Nixon rededicated Yellowstone National Park to a second century of service to the peoples of the world. The First Lady had arrived earlier in the afternoon, and despite the inclement weather, she greeted the ever-present crowds with warmth and enthusiasm.

More than 600 persons waited for over an hour for the First Lady's arrival at the West Yellowstone, Montana, airport. Finally, at 2:30 P.M., the two Air Force Convairs bearing Mrs. Nixon and members of the White House press landed at the airport, and the Bozeman, Montana, Senior High School Band welcomed the group with a rendition of "Let Me Call You Sweetheart."

Mrs. Nixon briefly addressed the crowd. She called her welcome "... a marvelous introduction to Yellowstone. I've been about everywhere in the wide world, but I've never been to Yellowstone before."

Superintendent Jack Anderson escorted the First Lady from the airport, stopping to show her some of the sights of Yellowstone on the way to Old Faithful. Upon arrival at Old Faithful Inn, she was greeted by George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director of the National Park Service; Dr. Gerardo Budowski, Director General of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources; and representatives from India, Japan, Brazil, Tanzania, and the United Kingdom, representing the participants from abroad attending the Second World Conference on National Parks.

After a walking tour around Old Faithful Geyser, accompanied by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton and Superintendent Anderson, Mrs. Nixon departed for the campground at Madison Junction where the National Parks Centennial Barbecue was taking place. After greeting many of the guests, Mrs. Nixon enjoyed a picnic supper of barbecued beef



and beans with Secretary Morton, Chairman Thornton, and their wives.

By this time, rain was falling as the temperature dropped towards freezing. Flags of 100 nations whipped in the blustery winds as the international park leaders gathered in the amphitheatre at Madison Junction overlooking the campfire site where the national park idea was born exactly 102 years earlier. The audience shivered in the cold rain, which turned into driving sleet as the rededication ceremonies progressed.

Director Hartzog presided as Master of Ceremonies and happily accepted from J. C. Ashton, Vice-President of the Burlington-Northern Railroad a deed conveying to the National Park Service 4,204 acres of mineral rights. This represented the last inholding in Yellowstone National Park.

Six international park leaders were honored when Chairman Thornton, on behalf of the National Parks Centennial Commission, presented them with silver medallions in recognition of their outstanding contributions to the world's national parks. The crowd burst into spontaneous applause as Dr. Tsuyoshi Tamura, Vice-President of the National Parks Association of Japan, and father of Japan's National Parks, walked forward to the speaker's platform to receive his award. Also receiving awards were Dr. Harold J. Coolidge, Honorary President of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources; Professor Jean-Paul Harroy, former Chairman of the International Commission on National Parks for IUCN; and Dr. Jacques Verschuren, Director General of the Zaire National Parks. Sir Frank Fraser Darling of England and Mr. Enrique Beltran of Mexico were not present and received their awards at a later date.

In a rededication address, Secretary of the Interior Morton spoke about national park policy changes which have occurred as environmental preservation has gained in importance. He emphasized that the parks of a nation are not immune from the social and environmental pressures of the larger world that surrounds them.

Following the Secretary's address, the First Lady was presented with a special gold National Parks Centennial Medallion and a vellum-bound copy of the book, *Yellowstone: A Century of the Wilderness Idea*. In brief remarks, Mrs. Nixon said, "Re-

ardless of whether or not it's raining—this has been a most wondrous day for me, and I hope it has been for our delegates from abroad.”

As the high point of the ceremony, Mrs. Nixon, pelted by freezing rain, snow, and pellets of driving hail, bravely held aloft a large torch, symbolically relighting the historic Yellowstone campfire of September 19, 1870. “With the lighting of this torch, we hereby rededicate Yellowstone National Park to a second century of service for the peoples of the world,” Secretary Morton announced. The crowd then hurried to waiting busses which would take them back to the warmth of Old Faithful Inn.

During the sessions on September 20, a special presentation was made. Mr. V. V. Krinitskii, Director of the Union of Soviet

Registration for the Technical Sessions—a Busy Moment



Socialist Republics Nature Reserves, gave a presentation speech on behalf of His Excellency H. E., V. V. Matskevich, Minister of Agriculture of the U.S.S.R., in which he complemented Yellowstone as the beginning of the national park movement and wished every success to the Second World Conference on National Parks. Mr. Krinitskii presented three gifts to "the Hero of this occasion—Yellowstone" from the research workers in the Soviet nature reserves and national parks. They were: a carved European bison, in bison horn, from the workers in Caucasus National Park; a mounted desman, a rare aquatic animal, from the workers of Voronezh Nature Reserve; and a book on wildlife in the Soviet nature reserves from the workers of Astrakhan Nature Reserve. The gifts were received by Assistant Secretary of the

Coffee Break—a Time to Discuss Park Programs

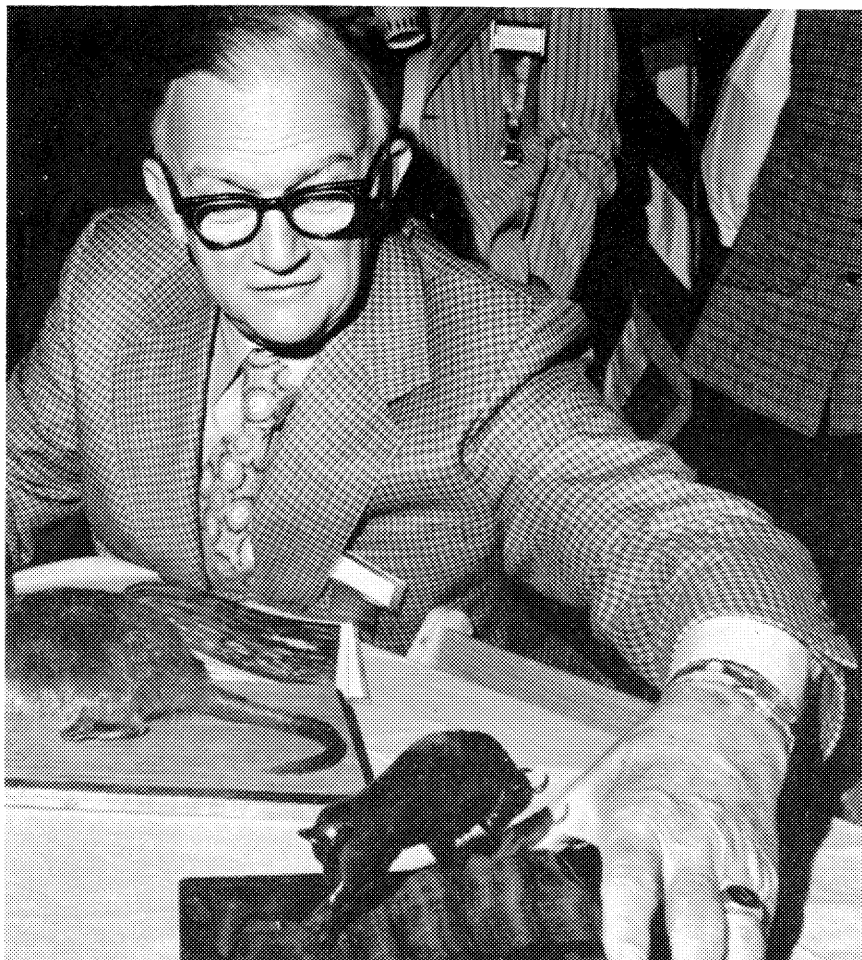


Interior Nathaniel P. Reed for preservation and display in the museum in Yellowstone National Park.

On September 21, the Conference participants invited to the Technical Sessions were transported to Jackson Lake Lodge in Grand Teton National Park via the newly dedicated John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway. That evening, the National Parks Centennial Commission welcomed all the participants with a reception in the Explorer's Room at the Jackson Lake Lodge.

Punctually at 9 A.M. on Friday morning, September 22, 1972, Secretary General Roger Contor convened the Technical Sessions of the Second World Conference on National Parks in the Explorer's Room at Jackson Lake Lodge. Over 400 participants from some 83 nations of the world were present. All of the pro-

Honorable John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania and a Commission Member inspects the Gifts from the Russian People



ceedings of the Conference sessions were interpreted simultaneously into the three official Conference languages: English, French, and Spanish.

After a welcome by Gary Everhardt, Superintendent of Grand Teton National Park, and official greetings by Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton and Chairman Thornton, the agenda and organization of the Conference were presented. George B. Hartzog, Jr., and Gerardo Budowski served as General Co-Chairmen of the Second World Conference. The remainder of the opening day plenary session was devoted to a general assessment of the worldwide park movement, emphasizing past accomplishments and shortcomings and present-day progress, and problems.

Russian Representatives V. G. Korenevskii, Director, Caucasian National Park and V. V. Krinitskii, Director of Nature Reserves, inspect an Indian Peace Pipe from Pipestone Quarry, Minnesota



During the sessions that followed, the participants considered a wide range of topics and issues relating to the theme of the Conference: "National Parks—A Heritage for a Better World." Among the subjects discussed were population and economic pressures, preservation and use, planning and management, wildlife and resources management, special park environments, staff development and training, interpretation, and environmental education. The Appendix contains the complete program for the technical sessions of the Conference. The complete proceedings of the Second World Conference on National Parks are scheduled to be published. The proceedings will give a full report, as well as summaries of the panel discussions and interventions from the floor, and include all of the Background Papers. The proceedings will be published in the three Conference languages.

A significant feature of the Grand Teton National Park portion of the Second World Conference was the Conference banquet which took place Saturday evening, September 23, through the courtesy of the *Reader's Digest*. Preceding the banquet, there was a reception hosted by the Chairman of the National Parks Centennial Commission, Mr. Edmund B. Thornton of Ottawa, Illinois.

Over 650 persons, including the Conference participants and members of the staff, enjoyed the convivial atmosphere of international fellowship and good will. During the banquet Chairman Thornton acted as Master of Ceremonies recognizing Assistant Secretary of the Interior Nathaniel P. Reed and Director of the National Park Service George B. Hartzog, Jr., who shared brief remarks with the assembled guests. IUCN Director General Gerardo Budowski also addressed the group. He noted that 43 countries have no national parks and expressed the hope that by the time the next world conference convenes, all of the countries of the world would have their own national park systems.

The highlight of the evening was the presentation by Chairman Thornton of special park leadership awards to five upcoming national park leaders from around the world. These awards took the form of a special bronze Centennial medallion and a check from the National Parks Centennial Commission in the amount of \$500. The persons recognized for their outstanding achievements in the service of national parks were: Mr. Jesus B. Alvarez, Jr., Director of the Philippines National Parks; Mr.



Mario Andres Boza, Director of the Costa Rica National Park Service; Mr. Zekai Bayer, Director of the National Parks of Turkey; Mr. Perez M. Olindo, Director, Kenya National Parks; and Mr. Phairot Suvanakorn, Superintendent, Khao Yai National Park, Thailand.

Following the awards ceremony, there was a premier showing of the film, "Earthbound," produced for the National Park Service by William H. Eddy Jr., Senior Editor of The Conservation Foundation. A copy of the film was made available to a representative of each country attending the Conference. Each participant was also given a copy of the companion book, "Consider the Process of Living," by Rob Milne, William H. Eddy Jr., and Gonzalo S. Leon.

Previously, through the generosity of the Chanticleer Press of New York, all of the Conference participants had received a copy of Ann and Myron Sutton's book, *Yellowstone: A Century of the Wilderness Idea*. Among the other books given to the participants were *The National Park Service* by William C. Everhart, *The Family Tree of the National Park System* by Ronald F. Lee, *Sunset's National Parks of the West*, and *National Parks of the Future*, a report prepared by the Conservation Foundation for the National Parks Centennial Commission.

The technical sessions of the Second World Conference continued through September 26. The closing plenary session ended at 12 noon on September 27. Twenty recommendations were approved by the Conference at this session and will be published later in the three official languages of the Conference for general distribution.

After the sessions at Grand Teton, a number of the participants decided to take advantage of the post-Conference tours sponsored by the National Park Service. These tours offered the opportunity to see some of the features of America's national parks and to observe various facets of park operations at the field level.

The post-Conference tour of northern California, sponsored by the National Park Service Western Region, was organized by Public Affairs Officer Edward Pilley. This tour featured visits to selected natural, historical and recreational areas of the National Park System in northern California, including Muir Woods National Monument, John Muir National Historic Site,

Point Reyes National Seashore, Fort Point National Historic Site, and Yosemite National Park. At Yosemite, the group had a chance to tour Yosemite Valley, Wawona, Glacier Point, and Tuolumne Meadows among the park's many attractions. Of special interest to the tour participants was the tram ride around the Mariposa grove, led by a member of the Park Naturalist staff. They were impressed, not only by the magnificence of the giant Sequoia trees, but by the efficient transportation system that enhanced the visitor's park experience while causing a minimum of impact on the park. The California tour was a very enjoyable and rewarding experience to all those who participated in it.

The other post-Conference tour featured national parks of the Southwestern United States and was organized by Myron Sutton and Bruce Powell of the National Park Service Division of International Park Affairs. Included on the itinerary were Golden Spike National Historic Site, Timpanagos Cave National Monument, Bryce Canyon National Park, Zion National Park, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Grand Canyon National Park, Walnut Canyon National Monument, and Montezuma Castle National Monument. This tour was arranged primarily for Spanish and French speaking participants, but there was a sprinkling of English speaking participants also. All those who participated took home with them a greater appreciation of America's national parks.

It is yet too early to make an accurate evaluation of the significance of the Second World Conference on National Parks. The Conference certainly provided a unique opportunity for national park and conservation leaders from all parts of the world to meet each other and to share their park philosophies and mutual problems and expectations. The Conference sessions were well attended, the panel discussions were lively, and there was active participation from the floor. The twenty recommendations approved by the Conference and contained in the Appendix of this Report, were thoughtful, and reflected the progress achieved by the worldwide park movement during the past decade. In summary, the Second World Conference on National Parks was a memorable occasion that should have a significant impact upon the worldwide national park movement.

# The Recommendations of the National Parks Centennial Commission

## Summary of Guidelines and Recommendations

### DUALITY OF PURPOSE

In keeping with the 1916 Organic Act and the tradition of the Service, the Commission strongly recommends that the dual purposes of *preservation* and *use* be maintained as the dynamic principles undergirding the National Park System. (p. 100)

### THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

The Commission recommends that the National Park Service identify its role in the total outdoor recreation spectrum and formulate such operating policies to coordinate its unique resources with those of all other agencies of federal, state and local government, and the private sector. (p. 104)

The Commission recommends that a review of national park properties be made by the Director of the National Park Service on an annual basis and the Director shall make appropriate recommendations for reclassification or divestiture of these properties which do not meet the criteria of uniqueness and national significance. Such properties so designated for divestiture shall be referred to the Congress for authorized transfer to another federal, state, or local governmental agency. (p. 106)

### **ACQUISITION**

The Commission recommends that immediate steps be taken to acquire the properties already designated by the Service as unique and of national significance. (p. 107)

The Commission recommends that every effort be made to add all that is appropriate in Alaska to the National Park System, and that there be no haste in trying to decide exactly how such additions should be used and developed. (p. 107)

The Commission strongly recommends that all in-holdings gradually be eliminated, with priority acquisition being given to those properties exhibiting non-conforming use and those which are likely to be subdivided or receive adverse development. (p. 108)

The Commission recommends that the National Park Service develop and publish a plan for the acquisition of new properties augmenting and balancing those natural, historic, and recreation areas already in the National Park System—balancing not as to numbers of properties or acres, but rather as to unique and significant types representing the broad spectrum of natural and recreation areas throughout the United States and its territories and the full chronology of our country's 197 years of history. (p. 108)

The Commission recommends a greater portion of the funds that accrue to the Federal Government from off-shore oil properties should go into the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and that those monies be made available to the National Park Service for acquisition purposes. (p. 108)

### **DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE**

The Commission recommends that the National Park Service seek favorable action by the Congress to fund appropriate development needs in more rapid order. (p. 109)

### **NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE**

The Commission strongly recommends the continuation of the long-standing policy, as established by Congress, that the National Park Service continue to administer unique and nationally significant historic areas, including structures, monuments, memorials, battlefields, and prehistoric archeological remains. (p. 110)

The Commission recommends that some of the old lodges and

other structures in the national parks be preserved and restored, where practical, for their unique architectural design and historical significance and that consideration be given to according them National Register status. (p. 111)

The Commission recommends that the National Park Service move aggressively forward on furthering the adoption and expansion of the concept of a World Heritage Trust. (p. 111)

The Commission urges the Senate and the President to ratify the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage adopted at the UNESCO General Conferences of October 17–November 21, 1972, and to participate with the other nations acceding to this proposed treaty. (p. 112)

### **PARK MANAGEMENT AND PRESERVATION**

The Commission recommends that a strictly natural area be set aside within each natural park as a “nature preserve” as a “regeneration area” to serve as an example of the unique flora and fauna of that park. (p. 114)

The Commission recommends that in the natural parks of the system, the forces of nature be permitted to run their natural course uninhibited, except for limited instances, where such deviations must be supported by stated management objectives. (p. 115)

The Commission recommends that in considering new facilities, development which can be adequately supplied outside the park boundaries be so provided, but that the basic needs of the visitor not be sacrificed in so doing. (p. 117)

The Commission recommends the National Park Service appraise all existing facilities and move outside the park boundaries all administrative, maintenance, concession and housing facilities not related to the direct protection of the resources and the visitor's enjoyment of the park. (p. 117)

### **ACCESSIBILITY AND USE**

The Commission recommends that the National Park Service address its research regarding carrying capacity to a fundamental concept of finding means to increase the protection of fragile park areas while, at the same time, increasing the number of citizens who may see and use them. (p. 124)

The Commission recommends that the concept of carrying

capacity be promptly implemented as the underlying base for management of visitor use within all units of the National Park System, that this concept be infused in the master plan for each park in the form of stated capacity limits, and that the plan include the carrying capacity for the many diverse types of usage. (p. 124)

The Commission recommends that separate transportation studies be made and policy statements issued for each park. (p. 129)

The Commission recommends that the development of private campgrounds outside of park properties be encouraged, especially for smaller parks and for the tent/car, trailer/car, and recreational vehicle. (p. 131)

### CONCESSIONS

The Commission recommends that the National Park Service commence a long-term program to buy up existing concessioner owned facilities and asks the Congress to review Public Law 89-249 and make appropriate amendments. (p. 137)

The Commission recommends that for the purpose of formulating new concession policies and operational procedures, the Secretary of the Interior appoint a task force (including outside expertise) to: (1) make a thorough study and analysis of the existing private and quasi-public concession operations within the National Park System to determine which type of operation provides the higher quality of service as related to the fees charged the park visitor and the operating costs to the government; (2) make an analysis of the feasibility of self-operation by the Service; and (3) report its findings and recommendations to the Secretary within one year of the date of its establishment. (p. 138)

The Commission recommends that concession income and all other sources of income, outside of taxes, earned within the national parks be credited to the National Park Service for the general maintenance and improvement of the parks. (p. 139)

The Commission recommends that the National Park Service develop for each of its properties a concession management policy which is sensitive to the unique problems of serving the public at each specific park. (p. 141)

The Commission recommends that when a needed service is



being well performed through a concession operation in the national parks the concession operation be continued and upgraded and that facilities and services that have outlived their usefulness be eliminated. (p. 142)

The Commission recommends that the National Park Service investigate and seek to implement mechanisms whereby cooperative efforts and legal constraints and controls may be utilized to assure that development outside of the parks and adjacent to the boundaries is of a character that does not adversely impact the integrity of the parks themselves. (p. 143)

#### **INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION**

The Commission recommends that the National Park Service be more innovative, intensify and re-personalize its interpretive programs, and expand the "program ranger" concept. (p. 144)

The Commission recommends that the President, the Congress, and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare encourage and indeed initiate a system of environmental education—in our schools at all levels—to augment that which the Park Service is doing through its interpretive programs. (p. 145)

#### **INFORMATION AND RESERVATION CENTERS**

The Commission recommends that the National Park Service establish public Information Centers in major metropolitan areas of the United States. These Centers should also have the capability of providing a reservation service to the public in those parks where reservations may be required. (p. 146)

#### **COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS, BOARDS**

The Commission recommends that a greater emphasis be placed on citizen participation in policy formation at all levels of the Nation's Park System. (p. 148)

The Commission recommends that an advisory system be devised by the National Park Service and taught to its superintendents, with mandatory instructions to implement the system through all channels pertinent to each specific property. (p. 149)

#### **NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS**

Should the District receive home rule, the Commission strongly recommends that those areas designated for Federal Jurisdiction be retained for management by the Federal Government. (p. 151)

## **The National Park System Today and Tomorrow**

If the National Park System of the United States is to fulfill its mission in its second century, like all institutions in this country, it must undergo critical analysis, demonstrate adaptability to change, and reflect improvement in areas and conditions. The National Park Service will need to show innovative leadership in the management of the System. The new values, perceptions, and pressures for new goals that come with advanced knowledge and technology will provide new challenges to and tools for management. Improvement in the National Park System of the future should be the foremost goal of the Service.

In spite of any present shortcomings, the National Parks Centennial Commission believes that the National Park System of the United States is the envy of the world. The System stands as a tribute to those early citizens who had the forethought to encourage the preservation of this portion of our national heritage for the enjoyment of future generations, and to the Congresses, Presidents, Secretaries of the Interior, and Directors of the National Park Service whose policies and administrative directions have caused the System to develop as it has.

The units of the National Park System comprise something special in the values of our society. They serve a very important function of preserving remnants of primitive and historic America for the appreciation and inspiration of all Americans, and offer a wealth of outdoor recreation opportunities.

The parks also represent a vast educational resource—a campus without walls—from which our society can learn a great deal about living in harmony with its environment.

In looking at the historical development of the National Park System and visiting many of the individual natural, historical and recreation areas over the years, the members of the Commission are extremely impressed with the development of the System. It is of singular significance that the management of the System by the National Park Service has shown the foresight and versatility to meet the forces of change occurring over the past 100 years.

Who, in 1872, would have thought that today there would be a valid concern about the parks being overused? Who would have thought that the pendulum would swing back and forth in the patterns of transportation in the parks? The advances in science and technology have precipitated many of these changes, and the same science and technology has assisted the National Park Service in coping with the resulting impacts on the National Park System. The challenge ahead is to maintain that same imagination and creativity in the management of the National Park System to enable increasing numbers of citizens and international visitors to enjoy the unique features preserved therein.

The parks have been coming under increasing pressures which can significantly transform and diminish their values. Efforts must be strengthened to assure the continued integrity and vitality of the units of the National Park System so that they will be passed on unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

As the future unfolds, it becomes increasingly apparent that more consideration must be given to the preservation of national parks in every country for the benefit and enjoyment of all peoples everywhere. Just as persons residing in any given state in which there is a national park should regard that park as being for all the people of this Nation, so should the National Park System of the United States and every country be regarded for the enjoyment of all the people of the world. Each nation becomes the steward of a portion of an international system of parks. This is the concept that has been emerging from the World Conferences on National Parks and from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's General Conferences.

The Commission, therefore, has looked not only at the past for the purpose of celebrating the 100th anniversary of the National Park System, but also at the future in the hopes of offering some constructive observations and recommendations. Such is the nature of this chapter.

The intent of this chapter is to set forth the consensus of the members of the Commission with regard to what seem to be realistic approaches to the policies and administrative guidelines that will probably be required to maintain the National Park System as an ever-increasing valuable and popular asset of the

citizens of this country. Since any anticipation of what the next 100, 75, 50, or even 25 years will bring in the way of change can only be speculative, and since the Commission is well aware of its limitations in terms of park management experience, any recommendations will necessarily be conceptual, philosophical, and broad in nature. The setting of policy and the implementation of policy will be properly left to the Congress and the Department of the Interior, respectively. Our observations are made with a historical perspective.

To approach the future with any set of meaningful recommendations for the National Park Service, it is helpful to reflect upon the original purposes for which the National Park System and the National Park Service were established. Therefore, a brief review of the history of the development of the System and the Service should provide the reader a better perspective for reviewing the observations, conclusions, and recommendations to follow.

### **AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

One hundred and one years ago, on March 1, 1872, President U. S. Grant signed into law a measure establishing a sizeable area of the Yellowstone region as a national park—the very first in the nation, and the very first in the world. This act began a new venture in public land management, and from it has proliferated a sizeable system of like-managed resources throughout the nation and across the many lands and waters of the globe. The act stated that the land to be known as Yellowstone National Park “is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people . . . That . . . the Secretary of the Interior . . . shall provide for the preservation, from injury or spoilation, of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition.” This action spawned an idea which has blossomed into one of the great cultural institutions of the world.

President Theodore Roosevelt expressed the idea behind the national parks well when he said: “The Nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources as assets which it must turn

over to the next generation increased, and not impaired in value."<sup>1</sup>

Through subsequent years other national parks were established, to be complemented by a separate movement of growing concern for the preservation, from pilferage, exploitation, and ruin, of historic artifacts located on the public domain of the Southwest. On June 8, 1906, the Antiquities Act was signed into law, authorizing the President, in his discretion, "to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be National Monuments."

With the continuing creation of numerous national parks and monuments, and with no central agency existing expressly to manage them, there came into being, 44 years after the establishment of Yellowstone as the first national park, an act to establish a National Park Service. This act of August 25, 1916, provided a mandate for the service thus formed, to

promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations hereinafter specified by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purposes of the said parks, monuments and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

Probably the words of J. Horace McFarland, President of the American Civic Association at that time and an outstanding conservationist, expressed the views of most of the Congress in 1916 when it was considering the establishment of the National Park Service. Because his views are still shared by members of the Commission today, excerpts from his testimony before the House Committee on Public Lands are repeated here:

The parks are the Nation's pleasure grounds and the Nation's restoring places, recreation grounds.... The national

1. Public Papers of President Theodore Roosevelt.

parks, Mr. Chairman, are an American idea; it is one thing we have that has not been imported. . . . Each one of these national parks in America is the result of some great man's thought of service to his fellow citizens. These parks did not just happen; they came about because earnest men and women became violently excited at the possibility of these great assets passing from public control. . . . These great parks are, in the highest degree, as they stand today, a sheer expression of democracy, the separation of these lands from the public domain, to be held for the public instead of being opened to private settlement.<sup>2</sup>

With the formation of the National Park Service, a new era was opened and a new idea was born—the idea of a National Park System. Between 1916 and 1933, Stephen T. Mather and Horace M. Albright, the first and second Directors of the Service, with the support of successive Presidents, Secretaries of the Interior, Members of Congress, conservationists, writers, and others laid the foundations for today's National Park System.

In spite of World War I and the Great Depression, the National Park System almost doubled in size during this period. Americans took to the automobile to "See America First." The number of automobiles in the U.S. increased from four in 1895 to 8,000 in 1900, nearly half a million in 1910, and to 23 million in 1930. At the same time, the National Park System grew larger and became truly national with the addition of parks in the eastern United States. Historical holdings quadrupled and the foundation was laid for a national historic preservation program.<sup>3</sup>

In 1933, a Presidential Executive Order consolidated many national military parks, cemeteries, memorials, and parks of the Nation's Capital, into the System.

In subsequent years the System gained additions which exhibited significant attributes for higher intensity recreational uses, bringing in areas such as parkways, seashores, lakeshores, and inland water impoundments. While the very earliest interests centered on superlatives and uniqueness as principal criteria for park status, the growing need for pleasant outdoor environments to

2. Lee, Ronald F. *Family Tree of the National Park System*. Eastern National Park and Monument Association, Philadelphia, 1972, p. 17.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 18.



serve the more direct outdoor recreation needs of a rapidly urbanizing nation focused increasing attention on securing areas to serve that need.

Between 1933 and 1964 the National Park System and the National Park Service were greatly affected by the economic and social changes taking place. The Civilian Conservation Corps and support from other emergency programs provided manpower and funds for the development of the System. But, with the outbreak of World War II, the budget dropped drastically from \$21 million in 1940 to \$5 million in 1943. Newton B. Drury, Director of the Service at that time, did an imaginative job of finding ways to maintain and protect the properties without great harm coming to them during this difficult period. His long involvement and particular knowledge in preservation fitted him ideally to the task of coping with this austerity budget.

Soon thereafter, the Korean War again slowed growth and development. This was followed by a dramatic period of expansion when Director Conrad L. Wirth received authorization to implement the Service's Mission 66 program, a ten-year effort to catch up on deferred maintenance and development projects and pursue new programs and acquisitions. It was a thrust to bring all areas up to a consistently high standard of preservation, staffing, and carefully controlled development.

During this thirty-two year period—1933–1964—there was great expansion of the System's historical and recreation areas. The Historic Sites Act of 1935 placed the National Park Service in a leadership role in the field of historic preservation. Seventy-five historical areas, following nine themes, were added. Fifteen recreation areas were added, including four types: National Parkways, Recreational Demonstration Areas, Reservoir-related National Recreation Areas, and National Seashores.

Prior to 1964, all of these areas making up the National Park System were administered under a single set of policies largely derived from the experience of administering natural parks but, with the addition of policies on historic preservation, made equally applicable to all areas.

At the recommendation of Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, on July 10, 1964, signed a memorandum creating a new organizational framework for the National Park System. This was a major step forward

to bring the administrative policies of the System to what they are today. In his memorandum, Secretary Udall stated:

It is clear that the Congress has included within the growing System three different categories of areas—natural, historical and recreational. . . . A single broad management concept encompassing these three categories of areas within the System is inadequate either for their proper preservation or for realization of their full potential for public use embodied in the expressions of Congressional policy. Each of these categories requires a separate management concept and a separate set of management principles coordinated to form one organic management plan for the entire System.

In 1968, Director Hartzog issued three fundamentally important publications to guide the administration of the three types of areas in the System. The publications were: *Administrative Policies for Natural Areas*, *Administrative Policies for Historical Areas*, and *Administrative Policies for Recreation Areas*.

The growth of the System continued between 1964 and 1972 as 62 areas were added to the System or given new status. A new conservation awareness permeated the citizens of the Nation, stimulated by the 1962 reports of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*, Secretary Udall's *The Quiet Crisis*, and other writings. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation was established in 1962; the Wilderness Act was passed in 1964; President Lyndon B. Johnson held the first White House Conference on Natural Beauty in 1965; and, the National Historic Preservation Act was passed in 1966.

The National Park Service, in 1968, started its National Environmental Education Development (NEED) program which was aimed at making school children more aware of their environment.

Stemming from this new conservation and ecological awareness was the National Environmental Policy Act signed by President Nixon on January 1, 1970. Under its authority, President Nixon created the Council on Environmental Quality and the Environmental Protection Agency.

In 1971, President Richard Nixon launched his Legacy of Parks program and proposed World Heritage Trust. That same

year, an additional program was developed to give recognition to nonfederal sites possessing outstanding qualities for environmental education by designating them National Environmental Education Landmarks. Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton designated the first eleven of these in 1971. Historic preservation efforts were further stimulated when, on May 13, of that year, President Nixon signed Executive Order 11593 calling for "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment."

Twenty new recreation areas were added to the System between 1964 and 1972, with two new categories being added. The new categories were National Wild and Scenic Rivers and National Trails.

A new dimension was added when Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts appeared as the first cultural park. Because of its overwhelming success, it may become a prototype for other metropolitan areas. In response to public interest and desire, the National Park Service, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Board, has established cultural areas as a new category of parks.

And so, at the turn of the first century in the history of the National Park System, the National Park Service now is responsible for the administration of 298 natural, historic, and recreation areas. As a testimony to the success of the National Park Service, 6,000 men and women served as Volunteers in the Parks at 144 of those areas in 1972. Citizens of all walks of life and all economic levels have given dramatic support to the acquisition, development, maintenance, and interpretation of the National Park System. The Commission wishes to pay tribute to each citizen volunteer—there have been many—an army of support dedicated to insuring the excellence of our national parks.

The National Park System is one hundred one years old, and the properties entrusted to the Service are generally in far better condition today than at the time they were taken into the System. This is a tribute to the excellent stewardship of the Federal Government and all its divisions. The consistency of the Service's professional leadership, expressed through an outstanding and dedicated career service staff, with continuing support of Presidents and the Congresses, has made this possible.

It would seem most appropriate at this time—at the end of a century of the formal inauguration and testing of the national

park idea—to not merely review and appraise accomplishments of the past, but to look to the future. Certainly one must hope that our society and the parks will be better off in the future as a result of guidance resulting from purposeful anticipation and planning.

Perhaps, then, the greatest value to be served by this Commission is not merely one of commemorating the past, but rather one of attempting to help anticipate and guide the future, as it relates to the welfare of parks and their contributions to our society. After all, the greatest concern should be more in what lies ahead, rather than in what has gone before. Using the 101-year history as a springboard, the Commission sets forth its observations, conclusions and recommendations for the future.

#### DUALITY OF PURPOSE

Yellowstone National Park was set apart as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. The 1916 Act establishing the National Park Service contained an enduring and never improved upon statement of national park purpose, largely the work of the noted landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.: “to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”

Both the Yellowstone Act and the 1916 Act authorized privileges, leases, and permits for the use of land and for the accommodation of visitors.

It is clear that Congress intended the National Parks be used by people to the fullest extent possible without impairing those features for which the parks were established to protect.

*In keeping with the 1916 Organic Act and the tradition of the Service, the Commission strongly recommends that the dual purposes of PRESERVATION and USE be maintained as the dynamic principles undergirding the National Park System.*

The Commission commends the Congress and the Executive Branch for maintaining consistency in the application of these principles.

It is also worthy of note that the policies covering the National

Park System have been and are applied with remarkably little political influence as a consideration. The designation or acquisition of truly unique natural, historic, and recreational areas has been the hallmark of National Park Service history. This is even more remarkable when considering the extremes of special interest groups trying to influence policy—from groups that would severely limit use to those that would exploit the public and the natural resources of the properties.

### CHANGING PERSPECTIVES

At the time Yellowstone was established, the interest was not so much focused on the preservation of 2 million acres of wilderness—so that natural processes could continue unimpeded by man—as it was to preserve an assemblage of unique hydrothermal features and related curiosities. The large acreage encompassed by the newly created park was largely made possible because it basically conflicted with no other particular interest. True, some of its advocates were gifted with far-sighted deliberativeness, recognizing its eventual great value as a large, unexploitable wilderness preserve. And how fortunate for generations of today and tomorrow that the park was originally established at the size it was.

With the tremendous changes in land occupancy, resource exploitation and population growth between 1872 and 1972, there have also been changes in the societal values which give rise to the established worth of such commodities as parks, open space, wilderness and the like.

The establishment of roads and developments within the parks in early days was a much sought and non-publicly contested improvement. Indeed, early park administrators aggressively promoted such, and perhaps rightly so for those times. Without access and development, the deterrents to use were so great as to make the parks appeal to too few, and hence limit their base of public support. Wilderness and wild landscapes were still a common commodity. Society was still much steeped in the frame of mind that wilds were to be tamed and domesticated—they were an obstacle to progress and the march of civilization. The epitome of a park experience often took the form of the resort or luxury accommodation, hence, the provision of the grand hotels, many of which are in existence today in places like Yel-

lowstone, Grand Canyon, Glacier, Mt. Rainier, and Yosemite.

Travel in those days was also considerably more difficult than today. Because of the "longer distances" involved, it was more essential that appealing developments be located near the source of attractions within the parks.

But the past century has seen a dramatic shift and change in both social needs and values. The frontier is gone, travel is faster and easier, standards of living are unbelievably higher for most, and urbanization is the dominant daily scene for three-quarters of our people. Wilderness, once to be fought and overcome, has consequently greatly diminished to such an extent that it is now a relatively rare and cherished commodity. "Open space," a term of endearment to most today, was unheard of in earlier years, during the time that it existed in great abundance.

The natural parks today are in effect islands of (near) naturalness in a sea of civilized, man-manipulated landscape. It is no wonder that there has been a rising expression of concern that the acquisition of additional areas be speeded and that development and landscape modifications in these natural parks be minimized and justifiable.

This is not to impart that development within the parks today is categorically bad—far from it. But the Commission would raise the flag of caution—recognizing the need for increased awareness that the hand of man be lightened, or greatly laden with sensitivity.

The central thread of thought today, as it was a century ago, is that *parks are for people*—they are for people *tomorrow* as well as *today*. Basically, people should expect to meet the parks on the parks' terms, rather than expect to significantly modify the parks to the terms of the users. Otherwise, the character of the original resource could be so changed, and the experience quality so compromised, that the values originally sought would be diminished or destroyed.

The National Park Service must be ever sensitive to the changing values and moods of our society. But this is not corollary to saying that parks should necessarily provide something for everybody—maybe for everybody somewhere, but not for everybody everywhere. To attempt the latter would create chaos through the conflict of user expectations, with no one being



happy. To accommodate the former requires a well defined classification and zoning of resources and activities, with the creation of a firm understanding as to what is appropriate where, and the assurance of user compliance with it.

In the natural parks, the elemental interplay of nature's forces, and the results therefrom, are what is on display. Where else in this country these days can that type of relationship be appreciated on a large scale besides in a national park? At the same time, there is a need to reassert the dignity of man.

### **DIGNITY OF MAN**

We have too long denounced man because of his blindness to the ecology, but man is now more knowledgeable about his natural environment. There is a need to restore the dignity of man and his right to appear as part of nature. Man, as well as elk, buffalo and caribou herds, is a natural part of the landscape.

It was man who set aside the great park preserves and in the beginning only the most dramatic areas were selected. In retrospect, their need for preservation was obvious. The terms "outdoor cathedral" and "natural wonder" appear again and again in the literature, and thus the park movement began. But at the time, it took thoughtful and enlightened men to understand the need.

As man has become more sophisticated, as his knowledge increased on what is and what is not unique, his attention was directed to many other areas, and, though they are not as spectacular, they are nonetheless as unique and as important to the preservation concepts of today's man.

It is easier for today's man to see that these also are "wonders," and should be set aside. As our forefathers perceived the need to preserve, our sons and daughters will see things we do not now recognize, and they, too, will be added to the system.

In the Commission's opinion, as knowledge continues to grow and man develops his concern for his environment, it is obvious that areas will be included which today are not seen as being worthy of or needing preservation. It is our ignorance that prevents our understanding. Only recently have we added underwater parks, and, some day, such features as the Agricultural Hall of Fame, in Kansas, may be deemed a part of our heritage worthy of preservation by the Nation.

### THE OUTDOOR RECREATION USE SPECTRUM

There seems to exist in this country, as elsewhere, a wide range and divergence of outdoor recreational pursuits and interests. The range of activities extends from the greatest of physical exertion (physically active) to the other extreme of mental and spiritual contemplation (physically passive), and there is a great interplay of combinations between.

It appears wholly defensible to suggest that much of the public's outdoor recreational needs can be supplied by the many agencies of government, federal, state, and local, managing the recreation resource base. This may be accomplished using the resource most readily available so long as user activities are not permanently damaging to that recreational resource.

There is considerable confusion in the minds of the public, and among the various agencies themselves, as to who is providing or catering to which part of the outdoor recreation use spectrum. This does not necessarily mean that one agency caters to only one part of the spectrum, although there may be tendencies to "specialize."

The Commission recognizes the need for an inventory and classification of all public recreation lands and facilities owned by federal, state and local authorities. The Commission understands that such an inventory and classification may be forthcoming as a part of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan.

### THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

A system of parks and recreational facilities for the American public should be viewed as a whole. There is an urgent need for a national clarification of general roles to be played by all entities engaged in supplying outdoor recreation opportunities.

One of the primary needs of the National Park Service is to identify and communicate to the public the role it intends to play in serving the public's need for outdoor recreation.

*The Commission recommends that the National Park Service identify its role and function in the total outdoor recreation use spectrum and formulate such operating policies as to coordinate its unique resources with those of all other agencies of federal, state and local government, and the private sector.*

The Commission applauds the reorganization within the Department of the Interior that placed the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation under the same Assistant Secretary of the Interior as the National Park Service. This will allow a more cohesive evaluation and transfer of properties within and between each level of government.

In recent years, the Service has broadened its activities in the total "park" spectrum. The system which began with the great natural areas now includes historic properties, recreational areas and recently it has been expanded to include cultural areas. In 1964, all areas administered by the Service were classified into management categories of Natural, Historic or Recreational. Separate administrative policies were established for each category. This clarified some of the earlier confusion of purpose, but there are areas which do not lend themselves easily to classification. Some areas are perhaps misclassified and thus are confusing to the public and even park management.

There has been concern over the interplay between preservation and use in both the Natural and Recreational administrative categories. The distinction between the policies for these two categories does not seem to be adequately clearcut.

With increased visitor use, some fear for the preservation of many park units and others are concerned that some areas may be needlessly withheld from development and use.

There is also concern as to whether certain areas in the Recreational category even belong as units of the National Park System at all since they primarily serve a local or regional recreation need and are not of national significance.

The Commission questions the propriety of National Park Service entrance into urban recreational area management, since in all probability such areas will always in effect constitute local recreational environments with no national, let alone regional, constituency.

The Commission feels that the role of the National Park Service in the urban recreation field should not extend beyond the establishment of demonstration projects, with eventual complete divestiture of such projects and their administration to local entities. The rendering of technical assistance and expertise for any such projects is highly encouraged.

It would appear that expansion into the cultural field should

proceed with caution. The performing arts and other types of entertainment would appear classifiable in the Recreational category, even though they may be "cultural" in nature. "Living history" programs portraying past cultures are appropriate as features of the interpretive programs for Historical Areas.

The Federal government often is the only agency with the capabilities of financing and developing, in an experimental way, innovative park concepts. Once developed and operative, these areas, unless they meet the uniqueness and national significance criteria, should be turned over to the appropriate state or local agency for operation.

The National Park System should be viewed as the national repository for all resources of national significance which have superlative or unique natural, historical, archaeological and architectural attributes.

The Commission considers the 1964 classification of areas in the National Park System into Natural Areas, Historic Areas, and Recreation Areas a useful management tool; however, in some instances properties already in the National Park System should be reviewed to determine whether they should be retained in the system.

This does not mean that the lands that have been acquired should be sold off to private use, but rather that properties of primarily regional, state, or local significance be administered at that level. Specific examples are Wolf Trap Farm Park and Gateway East, which might best be turned over to state or local government after having served their purpose as demonstration areas and facilities. It also means that land holdings in other agencies of the federal government should be transferred to the National Park Service when they are judged to meet the criteria.

The tenor of the public is now such that there is a clamor to preserve all areas, but the pendulum swings both ways. Should the criteria of excellence be loosely applied now, wholesale sell-offs might occur in later years.

*The Commission recommends that a review of national park properties be made by the Director of the National Park Service on an annual basis and the Director shall make appropriate recommendations for reclassification or divestiture of those properties*

*which do not meet the criteria of uniqueness and national significance. Such properties so designated for divestiture shall be referred to the Congress for authorized transfer to another federal, state, or local governmental agency.*

### ACQUISITION

The National Park Service has the obligation to preserve our national heritage, natural, historical, recreational.

*The Commission recommends that immediate steps be taken to acquire the properties already designated by the Service as unique and of national significance.*

There are still areas in virtual pristine condition that must be acquired. Once land is diverted to industrial, residential, farm or commercial use, the cost of acquisition of these lands for park purposes increases immeasurably.

Further, with the ever-increasing population, the change in land use patterns will accelerate. This is not an advocacy of land for land's sake. Well-thought out plans for acquisition are necessary.

As a consequence of the enactment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, there is a tremendous opportunity to add greatly significant resources to the National Park System—sufficiently so perhaps to more than double the present size of the entire National Park System acreage—a system which has materialized over a century of time!

*The Commission recommends that every effort be made to add all that is appropriate in Alaska to the National Park System, and that there be no haste in trying to decide exactly how such additions should be used and developed.*

This will be the last opportunity to increase the National Park System by such magnitude, and there is nothing wrong with “banking” these resources undisturbed so that future generations can help decide the proper course of use and development.

*In-holdings.* A major problem facing the National Park Service since its inception is that of in-holdings. In-holdings have been reduced and, with their demise, much of the non-conforming uses have been eliminated.

*The Commission strongly recommends that all in-holdings gradually be eliminated, with priority acquisition being given to those properties exhibiting non-conforming use and those which are likely to be subdivided or receive adverse development.*

In making these recommendations the Commission recognizes the special conditions existing in each of the National Parks with respect to in-holdings. It further recognizes that in some of the parks, particularly those with large public recreation areas such as the seashore and lakeshore parks as well as several of the larger western parks, some of these in-holdings pose no serious problem to the public enjoyment of the park. Most all in-holdings are restricted as to approved use under contractual agreement with the National Park Service.

A further problem compounding the issue is that the cost and feasibility of acquiring the hundreds of in-holdings within these parks' boundaries may severely dislocate the National Park Service budget for acquisition. Notwithstanding those problems of acquisition, the Commission feels that all properties falling within the perimeter boundaries established for a national park should be in the public domain and recommends ultimate acquisition.

*The Commission recommends that the National Park Service develop and publish a plan for the acquisition of new properties augmenting and balancing those natural, historic, and recreation areas already in the National Park System—balancing not as to numbers of properties or acres, but rather as to unique and significant types representing the broad spectrum of natural and recreation areas throughout the United States and its territories and the full chronology of our country's 197 years of history.*

The primary source of monies for acquisition is the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Presently, a major portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund is derived from the leasing of federal off-shore oil properties. The off-shore oil properties are an asset that belongs to all the people. Allowing the monies from this source to be placed in the Land and Water Conservation Fund is merely an exchange of an asset that *belongs* to all the people for an asset that can be *used* by all the people.

*The Commission recommends a greater portion of the funds that accrue to the Federal Government from off-shore oil properties should*

*go into the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and that those monies be made available to the National Park Service for acquisition purposes.*

#### **DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE**

The Commission expresses its concern that the National Park Service be provided adequate funding for the development and maintenance of its properties. The necessary withholding of funds for development in the National Park Service during World War II caused many existing structures to fall into disrepair and disuse. Only through the extraordinary effort made through the Mission 66 program were they brought back to some semblance of order. Should budget increases not keep pace with needs, the National Park Service might very well find itself in a similar position in the near future.

The mandate of Congress which has caused parks and lands to be purchased also carried with it the need for support in construction, maintenance, and supervision. Should acquisitions continue to increase without corresponding increase in maintenance and construction funds for the newly acquired properties, monies will be bled off from older existing areas to their detriment. Many of these parks are significant not only to the nation but to the world.

To delay in well-planned development and proper maintenance will increase an already staggering backlog of needs, directly related to serving the public.

It is noted that the National Park Service has a tremendous backlog of unfulfilled development needs. Much of this development is required for the satisfaction of visitor needs and for the protection of park resources.

*The Commission recommends that the National Park Service seek favorable action by the Congress to fund appropriate development needs in more rapid order.*

#### **NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE**

The Commission concurs with the Convention (recommendations) emanating from the General Conference of the UNESCO meetings in Paris from October 17 to November 21, 1972. "It is incumbent on the international community as a whole to participate in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage



of outstanding universal value, by the granting of collective assistance which, although not taking the place of action by the State concerned, will serve as an effective complement thereto."

The definitions of natural and cultural heritage developed at the UNESCO meeting, although not all inclusive, help to focus attention at the proper level of uniqueness worthy of preservation.

*Natural Heritage* includes:

*Natural features* consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view;

*Geological and physiographical formations* and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;

*Natural sites* or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty.

*Cultural Heritage* includes:

*Monuments*: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

*Groups of Buildings*: separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

*Sites*: works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view.

These definitions are consistent with those established by the Department of the Interior for natural and historic areas of the National Park System.

*In this regard, the Commission strongly recommends the continuation of the long-standing policy, as established by Congress, that the*

*National Park Service continue to administer unique and nationally significant historic areas, including structures, monuments, memorials, battlefields, and pre-historic archeological remains.* In support of this recommendation the Commission urges that the National Park Service allocate increased funding and staff in support of its role in the historic preservation field. Special recognition is given to the need for maintenance and, in some cases, for improved interpretation of these nationally significant historic treasures.

Many members of the Commission feel that there is a certain charm and historic significance to the old lodges and other structures in some of the parks. The variety of architectural design and their general rustic character are unlikely to be duplicated today.

*The Commission recommends that some of the old lodges and other structures in the national parks be preserved and restored, where practical, for their unique architectural design and historical significance and that consideration be given to according them National Register status.*

In his 1971 message to the Congress on the Environment, President Nixon urged the creation and implementation of a World Heritage Trust to embrace the great natural, historic and cultural resources of the world as a recognized global heritage of all humankind.

*The Commission recommends that the National Park Service move aggressively forward on furthering the adoption and expansion of the concept of a World Heritage Trust.*

The Commission supports the provision in the UNESCO Convention (recommendation) that there be formed an Intergovernment Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Such a committee, with equitable representation from the different regions and cultures of the world, would help assure that those unique features of the world would not go unprotected because the people of a particular region or culture may not have recognized the unique qualities it held for others. The recommended purposes and functions of the Committee are sound, but most difficult to implement. Yet, the func-

tions of maintaining a "World Heritage List" and a "List of World Heritage in Danger" would justify its existence. The implementation of a world system of nomenclature for park properties would also simplify and bring more order to the designation of properties of the National Park System.

*The Commission urges the Senate and the President to ratify the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage adopted at the UNESCO General Conferences of October 17–November 21, 1972, and to participate with the other nations acceding to this proposed treaty.*

### **PARK MANAGEMENT AND PRESERVATION**

The art of park management requires firm adherence to sound principles combined with a sensitive understanding of the fragile relationships between the ever-changing forces of nature and the anticipated experience of man. Sound park management must be ever mindful of the dual purpose of preservation and use which is the very heart of the National Park System concept. It is the art of subtle improvements that help man better understand and appreciate his natural environment without intruding upon the innate qualities of the environment.

*Protecting the Land.* When dealing with preservation of fragile areas, there must be knowledgeable staff to measure in a quantitative way whether a resource is being depleted, and whether damage is irrevocable. Understanding of carrying capacity bespeaks a responsibility for measuring loss. Permanent loss cannot be permitted. The National Park Service must monitor regularly and in some cases seasonally to determine whether irrevocable damage is occurring to any area under its jurisdiction. If it is, such destructive use must be stopped until methods can be devised so the public can enjoy without destroying.

There are some natural features that are almost indestructible, for example, Half Dome in Yosemite. Man is puny when compared with such awesome strength, and no doubt it will survive beyond man's existence on this earth.

On the other hand, there are areas so fragile that walking upon them will surely destroy them. Alpine meadows, arctic tundra and lichens can be destroyed with a footprint.

But there are many areas and a great deal of the land which can stand heavy use and will regenerate itself and thus be restored. It will not be hurt much, though for the time of use it may be changed from its natural state.

*Protecting the Flora and Fauna.* There is ambivalence in man's mind as he thinks of the preservation of national park properties. Instinctively, there is a desire to keep them as much as possible in the condition they were in when European man came to this continent. Yet the parks are living, changing phenomena. The natural areas are living, changing preserves, examples of individually unique ecosystems. Man is a part of the system, as he was before European man set foot on these shores.

Some of the national parks went through periods of logging, burning, grazing, hunting, and predator control before they were designated as national parks. They have since had unnatural protection from lightning fires, insects, absence of natural controls of ungulates, and in some areas elimination of normal fluctuations in water levels.

It is not easy to restore the primitive scene, nor can it be done completely. Some species are extinct, and some exotic plants, animals, and diseases are here to stay. A constant effort should be made to eliminate or reduce exotics.

There have been changes in thinking as biologists and ecologists have become more sophisticated in their knowledge. As research reveals more about how nature functions, there will no doubt be more changes in philosophy, and hence management.

Only recently has professional thinking turned from that of putting out all fires in national parks to allowing fires created by natural causes to burn themselves out. It demonstrates a realization that time cannot stand still, nor can preservation. It is a realization that a burn-over contributes to the balance of nature as some species would otherwise not regenerate or propagate without a burn-over. Seeds would not germinate and animals would have reduced food.

This change in concept points to an evolutionary sophistication in management. Such conceptual change recognizes man as a part of the evolutionary process of the world, and less a god or demon who, through a policy, can exercise absolute control. Man must live more in harmony with that which is, with less

emphasis upon "that which should be." He must accept inevitable change and be more at peace with the land.

The complexity of the ecologic community requires diversity of management procedures. In its March 4, 1963, report to the Secretary of the Interior, the Advisory Board on Wildlife Management stated that a simple formula of protection may be appropriate for such things "as arctic-alpine heath, rain forests, or the Joshua trees and saguaros of southwestern deserts. . . . Grasslands, savannas, aspen, and other successional shrub and tree associations may call for different treatment."

The Commission stresses the importance of continuing the National Park Service's practice of managing and preserving only native American species—flora and fauna.

When possible, species of native American wild life and plants should be those that have been historically indigenous to the region and to the specific park.

*It is recommended that a strictly natural area be set aside within each natural park as a "nature preserve" as a "regeneration area" to serve as an example of the unique flora and fauna of that park.*

The restoration of natural communities of plants and animals requires knowledge and skills that may not be readily available. Research may be needed to determine what plants, animals, birds, insects, etc., existed originally in each locality, what were the plant and animal relationships, and what management practices are required to sustain these desired ecosystems.

Parallel efforts appear to be needed to preserve representative samples of natural ecosystems and landforms. The proposed Big Thicket area in Texas is an example. There may be some program which could be developed to stimulate the preservation of representative natural ecosystems and landforms similar to that now working for historic resources under the National Historic Preservation Act. Another possibility might be the establishment of a system of representative natural ecosystems and landforms as a sub-unit system or category of the National Park System. Aspects of this program could operate similarly to the efforts to preserve wild and scenic rivers. States should also be encouraged to undertake the preservation of ecosystems and landforms

unique to a particular state but not appropriate for inclusion in the National Park System.

Natural methodology, including predation, should be used to regulate animal populations. In the past, the philosophy has been to get rid of noxious animals. Animals were typed as good or bad, and the bad were destroyed to the point that few are left. Recently, there has been a swing to more enlightened management and the control of animal populations through natural means.

In the past, it was the belief of park superintendents, biologists and ecologists that natural means of controlling ungulates were inadequate. The National Park Service has now changed its policy and is experimenting with complete reliance on natural means for controlling even the ungulates. It is too early to know how effective this will be, but the Commission commends this effort and encourages the keeping of complete records so that comparative analysis can be made in the future. Close watch should be kept on how this practice impacts the ecosystems.

There is a fear that animal overpopulation may destroy rare plant species which must also be preserved.

To the maximum extent practical, the National Park Service should take steps to assure that the forces of nature within the natural parks are permitted to run their course unimpeded.

*The Commission recommends that in the natural parks of the system, the forces of nature be permitted to run their natural course uninhibited, except for limited instances, where such deviations must be supported by stated management objectives.*

*Development.* Man through his works can, and often does, enhance the environment and scenic views. So that the public visitor may enjoy nature and his national parks, some development of these parks is necessary. Development makes possible the enjoyment of parks by an increased number of visitors. Development also may be so designed as to protect the resources of parks from overuse.

There has been growing concern about the extent of development within the parks. It would seem appropriate that there be provided within the natural and historic parks, such develop-

ment as is required to meet the necessary and essential creature comfort needs of the visitor. This would normally include food and restroom facilities, and in appropriate cases, shelter and overnight accommodations where it is not possible or practical for this to be provided outside the park boundaries, or in cases where part of the park experience to be gained is that of being able to stay within the park overnight.

The Commission commends the National Park Service for providing low cost accommodations in more inaccessible places. In more primitive areas, chalets and hostel facilities will bring a more meaningful park experience to those who have the time and physical fitness to avail themselves of them. But, facilities must also be provided for the handicapped, the elderly, and the very young who must be cared for. All Americans have the right to see, enjoy, and participate in the national park experience to the extent of their interests and physical ability.

Care must be exercised to assure that the facilities themselves do not individually or collectively become so attractive and enticing as to constitute the dominant reason for a park visit, overshadowing or competing with the basic resource. All facilities should be subordinate to the park resources. For this reason, great care must be taken in the provision of facilities, particularly those which are overly unique.

The natural and historic areas of the park system should generally be viewed as islands within a civilized world where the visitor can be primarily imbued and influenced by the forces and components of nature, or the historic sense of the period portrayed. Care should be exercised to preclude the adverse and detracting influence of the modern, technological world.

The recreation category of areas has been basically intended to relax somewhat, the strongly protective standards guiding the management of the natural and historic areas. It has been designed to cater more strongly to heavier impacts of recreation use and development. Visitor use capacity and park development, particularly as related to active recreational use, are intended to be somewhat less preclusive for these areas. Nevertheless, great care must be exercised in the development of recreation areas to avoid overbearing or damaging development, particularly in certain high quality natural areas embraced by many of the units administered in the recreational category.



*The Commission recommends that in considering new facilities, development which can be adequately supplied outside the park boundaries be so provided, but that the basic needs of the visitor not be sacrificed in so doing.*

*The Commission recommends the National Park Service appraise all existing facilities and move outside the park boundaries all administrative, maintenance, concession and housing facilities not related to the direct protection of the resources and the visitors enjoyment of the park.*

*Design of Facilities.* When facilities are built on a national park property, an attempt should be made to make them harmonize with the land. The color, choice of materials, design and setting should be unobtrusive. The way the facility relates to the land and harmonizes with it has much to do with its acceptability.

On the one hand, man can desecrate a scene to the point where it is ruined. On the other hand, man can improve and restore. Rene Dubos, in his statement before the Houston Convention of the American Institute of Architects in July, 1972, expressed this relationship. The following is excerpted from his Houston paper:

The design of landscapes, buildings and ways of life . . . implies much more than the satisfaction of obvious practical necessities. It should take into consideration the influence that the boundless open space exerts on man's view of himself and of where he belongs. It must be concerned also with the manner in which limited and protected space helps man to deal, whether passively or creatively, with the forces of the external world. . . .

All successful human settlements have included: . . . ready access to gardens, parks and natural environments in which to experience animals, plants and the pageantry of life . . . and last but not least the opportunity to experience as often as possible the magic of infinite perspective.

Such facilities within the parks should be designed in such a way that they do not detract from but rather enhance man's opportunity to appreciate a park experience. They should be designed to put man in perspective with the land.

**WILDERNESS\***

The Wilderness Act was approved September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890). There is considerable concern among the members of the Commission that the literal application of the Wilderness concept, as applied to the National Park System, requires continuing study and analysis.

By definition in the Act:

A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

No specific areas within the National Park System were designated by the Act as Wilderness; however, the Secretary of the Interior was required by the Act to review the areas in the National Park System and make recommendations to the President as to the suitability or unsuitability of each such area or island for preservation as wilderness. A recommendation by the President for designation of a Wilderness Area becomes effective only when approved by Congress.

The Act includes the following exclusionary statement: "Nothing contained herein shall, by implication or otherwise, be con-

\* With respect to the Commission's position on the Wilderness, the late John P. Saylor, a member of the Commission, has made separate remarks on Wilderness. Mr. Saylor's personal statement has been reproduced in its entirety and is available to the public. Copies may be obtained free of charge upon request from the Commission's office, Room 2227, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

strued to lessen the present statutory authority of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the maintenance of roadless areas within units of the national park system." However, the Solicitor General has ruled that the Wilderness Act provides for a higher level of preservation than does the 1916 Act establishing the National Park Service.

While the Commission makes no recommendations on Wilderness in view of this policy affirmed in law by the Congress, its members offered the following observations with respect to it.

The Wilderness Act presents a completely new set of philosophical problems and arguments on access which compound the basic problem of administration. It will be years before the impact of the Act will be known.

If the number of backpackers into the wilderness continues to rise, the management problems facing the National Park Service will be increasingly difficult from a supervisory and rescue standpoint. People must be knowledgeable on techniques of camping, mountain climbing, survival, relationship to animals and plants, and the like. Many will need training.

With the dispersion of people into Wilderness without supervision, specialized training becomes important. There are those who feel that the Wilderness user goes into the backcountry at his own risk and that his safety need not be a concern of the Service nor the public at large. In our society, the safety of a person cannot be ignored. Legally, since the national parks are federal property, the National Park Service cannot abdicate its responsibility to protect the public.

It may be that in the future a certification program will be needed, and only those persons certified as properly trained would be allowed to enter the backcountry. Because of the variation in backcountry areas, two types of certificates might be required—a general certificate that would be valid in all parks and a special certificate indicating that the intended user of a particular park has been qualified to handle the special conditions that might be encountered in that park or portion of that park.

There are some basic fundamentals of outdoor living which should be known regardless of what area a visitor uses. Other areas are so vastly different as to require special knowledge to enter and return safely. There is a vast difference between ter-

rains, climatic conditions, flora and fauna. To enjoy these areas safely requires specialized training.

It may well be that part of this training could be conducted through a guide or buddy system. One would need to go through an apprenticeship program as a wilderness or backcountry user. Young people and Volunteers in Parks could play a prominent role in this type program. There are many who would take great pride in being selected as one of the teaching "experts" to accompany the novice. Backpacking has become the "in thing." Even with a formal training program, a manpower rescue system will have to be available to rescue those who have not returned from wilderness areas when scheduled to do so. The dispersal system will make the rescue problem enormous—people lose their way, do not find the assigned zone, etc. Only experience will tell whether the hazards are too great.

It may be necessary to impose certain controls on people entering the Wilderness Areas such as confining them to corridors having supervision and services before allowing dispersion from distribution points. Man-made corridors confine the traveler, whether he is on foot or on wheels. He will follow the path and seldom deviate. Quite frankly, most are afraid to deviate and want and need guidance. In addition, the impact on the ecology may be different but it may be just as harmful to the ecology as that which exists in the present motor corridors and similar controls will have to be initiated.

It has been said many times that parks are for people. Wilderness Areas are by their nature restrictive. They are restrictive as to access, and as to the types of activities permitted therein. By this very fact they restrict the types of individuals and numbers of people who will ever see them. They cater to the young, the physically active and the adventurous, and encourage an elitist user group that is hardly consistent with the broad-based democratic principle that the national parks are for all the people.

Parks follow use zone concepts, corridor concepts, accessibility concepts, conservation and restoration concepts, and the great national park concept which is the greatest of them all—protecting the unique feature for which the property was acquired,

leaving it unimpaired for future generations. Not unused—unimpaired.

Make no mistake—the Commission supports the Wilderness Act but cautions there may be some serious problems imposing the Act on park properties. The National Park Service has always maintained “wilderness,” and should continue to do so. The National Park Service’s organic act of 1916 provides adequate protection under a different philosophy of management. It was the National Park Service that demonstrated, through controlled use, the effectiveness of “wilderness” preservation. There is a need now to study which method of management, that provided for under the Wilderness Act or that provided for under the National Park Service Act of 1916, will be in the best interest of the people when applied to the national park properties. There are presently four national parks with areas set aside under the Wilderness Act. In addition, more than 30 national parks areas recommended by the National Park Service as Wilderness Areas are awaiting Congressional approval. This fact suggests there may be some complicated and unresolved problems relating to the types of uses that will be approved for Wilderness Areas. The question is whether preservation and access under the Wilderness Act will be equal to or better than that now achieved by the National Park Service under its 1916 Organic Act.

#### **ACCESSIBILITY AND USE**

The 1872 Act establishing Yellowstone National Park and the 1916 Act creating the National Park Service are as valid today as when first written, and yet these laws have been and are flexible enough to allow change in usage and in the kind of facilities and programs conducted for the public benefit.

Throughout the long history of acquisition of park properties, tax funds have been spent and civic-minded individuals and groups have purchased parks for the people with a dual purpose in mind—preservation of scenic, historic, and recreation areas and the use of them as pleasuring grounds. In short, the American public has a right to access and the public is a diverse group. The National Park Service has an obligation to make the parks accessible to all Americans—of all socio-economic levels and age

groups and from the highly physically active individual to the handicapped. This is not to imply that an attempt should be made to make all areas accessible to all people.

When it was difficult to get to the national parks, people, on the average, stayed for a much longer period of time than they do today. For this reason, overnight facilities and other developments connected with large settings were often included. At one point there was a golf course planned for Yellowstone and one is seen today in Yosemite National Park. No thoughtful person would advocate placing a golf course in a national park at this period in time. Access has made the difference; it changed the philosophy towards such inclusions.

The Commission commends the National Park Service for its handling of increased attendance, while, at the same time protecting the land. It feels there is no merit in requiring that general access be difficult or strenuous. It should not be necessary to suffer to enjoy the national parks. Some areas, by their very nature, will always be difficult to get to, for example, certain Wilderness Areas.

Members of the Commission realize that many of their fellow conservationists feel that no development would be best. This is not realistic. The public will demand access to these areas and access requires certain improvements, or development, if for no other reason than public safety. In addition, certain types of creature comforts are demanded and must be built.

Proper zoning and confinement of the public is absolutely necessary within the property and in areas contiguous to the property. But, it is unrealistic to simply acquire and manage properties without providing access.

*Carrying Capacity.* One of the dilemmas confronting the parks is the fact that use pressures on the parks are intensifying at a rate faster than the rate of expansion of the park resource base. This is due to many factors, not the least of which is the greatly increased mobility of our society, and heightening environmental perception and appreciation—the intensifying interest in “getting away from it all.” As has been claimed by some, parks are literally coming to be loved to death!

President Richard Nixon stated the situation well, when at Grand Teton National Park in August, 1971, he said:

The growing popularity of our parks has created a number of serious new problems as millions of Americans have sought the recreation and respite they provide. Traffic congestion and crowded campsites are becoming more common. In many places, natural systems have been overburdened and damaged by the presence of too many people. Wild animals and unique plants have often been crowded out of their traditional habitat. In short, we are beginning to understand that there are limits to the amount of use our parklands can withstand, and that as more and more people seek the great rewards of outdoor life, the experience can be somewhat diminished for each of them.

One solution is to try to keep pace by expanding the number of park system units. This is a partial and much needed solution. It is not a total answer. There is only one Grand Canyon, one Old Faithful, one Yosemite Valley! Despite efforts to expand the park resource base, popularity and pressures of use will continue to press harder on the parks.

For all parks there will come a time—for many it has already arrived or passed—when a visitor capacity limit will be reached. Exceeding that capacity will impair, at an ever-accelerating rate, the resource base and diminish the quality of the visitor's experience.

When the resources become overly used and abused, when congestion and other man-induced factors become so strong as to repulse the user, then the carrying capacity of the park has been passed. At play here are two major factors of capacity to be considered. (1) the ecological (biological/physical) capacity of the resource to sustain impacts without incurring significant damage, and (2) the social (psychological) capacity of the user to sustain impacts of other users without incurring significant repugnance.

The concept embracing such consideration has long been referred to as "carrying capacity." There is still much need for research to determine how the public impacts a facility in order to devise methods of lessening impact. Much good work has been carried on by the United States Forest Service on the impact of man on the environment in efforts to seek a balance of use ratios, consistent with conservation objectives. The National Park Service has conducted valuable studies on how flora and fauna are affected by human impacts, but there is need for still more



study. Monies are needed to determine how traffic patterns and the human spillover through corridors affect the quality of the environment and the general experience each person has as he relates to the park.

*The Commission recommends that the National Park Service address its research regarding carrying capacity to a fundamental concept of finding means to increase the protection of fragile park areas while, at the same time, increasing the number of citizens who may see and use them.* A good part of the research should be directed toward the development of this dual concept of preservation and use.

Because this is a major management problem facing the National Park Service, it stands at the root of development of proper policies to guide usage. There is urgent need to become more sophisticated in knowledge, in measurements, and in application of quantitative criteria. Too often, qualitative opinions are just that—opinions.

On the other hand, to go in the other direction, excluding the public because they might cause damage is equally unacceptable. Carrying capacity, as applied to wildlife or man, whether it be on fragile, durable, or regenerative areas, must be determined.

*The Commission recommends that the concept of carrying capacity be promptly implemented as the underlying base for management of visitor use and activity within all units of the National Park System, that this concept be infused in the master plan for each park in the form of stated capacity limits, and that the plan include the carrying capacity for the many diverse types of usage.*

In the years to come, a reservation may be the only way a person can be assured of gaining entrance to a park. An entrance quota system may well be necessary. There is a current need to limit access to some properties, and the Service is already experimenting with quotas at a few of the smaller sites. Later, similar limits on entrance may need to be applied to larger parks.

One of the most important facts to consider for the next few decades, in terms of visitors to national parks, is an appraisal

of the changing age-mix in the total population of the United States. The nation is growing older. Few people realize that there will be a "population boom" among new adults in the United States in the next few years. Between 1970-1985, the 25-34 age level will increase 76 percent; the 35-44 group will increase 38 percent; and the 45-54 age category will be up 3 percent. The teenager and young adult, the group that is presently such a heavy user of the national parks, will, in fact, decrease in proportion to the overall population. Greater attention to demographic studies should be made to anticipate demands and changes in policy and management practices.

*Park Transportation.* The problem of transportation to and within the national parks has posed a long standing dilemma that has only increased over the years. The problem has grown as a result of technological change, greater affluence, and demographic mobility.

For example, in the 1924 Sierra edition of *John Muir: The Life and Letters*, there is record of John Muir's support for getting people in and out of parks by automobile. His testimony at the 1912 National Parks Conference in Yosemite National Park was instrumental in the decision the following year to allow automobiles in Yosemite National Park. Later, "opening up the Parks" was advocated by Secretary of the Interior Franklin Lane and the first National Park Service Director, Stephen Mather. Secretary Lane directed that "every opportunity should be afforded the public, wherever possible, to enjoy the national parks in the manner that best satisfies the individual taste. Automobiles and motorcycles will be permitted in all of the national parks; in fact, the parks will be kept accessible by any means practicable."<sup>5</sup> In an interpretation of this policy, Director Mather stated:

It is not the plan to have the parks gridironed by roads, but in each it is desired to make a good sensible road system so that visitors may have a good chance to enjoy them. At that same time, large sections of each park will be kept in a natural

5. *Administrative Policies for Natural Areas of the National Park System*, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1970, p. 63.

wilderness state without piercing feeder roads and will be accessible by trails by the horseback rider and hiker.<sup>6</sup>

Mather even contributed money to opening up Tioga Pass to automobiles in Yosemite. Granted, they probably would have been shocked at the way the automobile took over in a short period of time, and would now support the alternative transportation program being administered by the National Park Service.

In the beginning, people found their way to the parks on their own. Then, stage coaches and trains gave access. With the advent of the highly dependable automobile and the sophisticated road system developed in this country, the public turned away from public transportation back to personal conveyances. It was a matter of convenience and offered a more closely knit family experience. Thus, it was the technological improvement of automotive transportation and public preference that caused the demise of public transportation in and to the park.

There are still common carriers operating, and they provide a valuable service, but few people avail themselves of the services. However, it is one thing to have free, short-haul shuttle service and quite another to have extended trips where one must adapt schedules to the carrier's schedule, whether or not there is a fee.

Experimentation with public transportation is absolutely necessary. How people are going to be moved around the nation and to the properties will affect access to the park boundaries. If a system of public transportation is set up either to transport people to or through the parks and it is not used, it is a waste. If it is so inconvenient as to keep people away, it is inappropriate.

In 1970, according to an American Automobile Association estimate, 110 million Americans traveled 250 billion miles in their cars on pleasure trips. Nearly 90 percent of all vacation travel was by private automobile. The problem of too many automobiles in too confined a space which plagues urban America, such is also the case in many of the national parks. In order to preserve both the park resources and the quality of the visitors' experience, alternative transportation systems must be substituted for the private automobile in many areas of the parks, and ultimately, perhaps, for entire parks. The merits of some

6. *Ibid.*

efforts made by the National Park Service in this regard are already apparent. The Commission endorses the concept of providing public transportation systems in the parks where needed, but cautions that the physical and socially adverse impact of so doing must not be greater than that of other alternatives, nor should such systems violate carrying capacity considerations.

With the exception of the National Parkways, the National Park Service has not been a road building agency. For example, the road systems in the valley of Yosemite and in most of Yellowstone were there prior to the time the Service was established. The Park Service has improved them, and, in many cases, the improvements were more advanced than desired by the Service as the Congress mandated certain design criteria through the Bureau of Public Roads in order to meet safety standards. Despite these improvements on the major roads, many of the smaller roads and spurs have been eliminated.

Good conservation and progress can go together. Environmental responsibility can often benefit from scientific progress. Even old and tested methods of the machine age can help—the tram through the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees at Yosemite, replacing the automobile, resulted in the accommodation of more people, a better experience for the visitor, reduced congestion, and less pollution. The shuttle bus on portions of the Valley floor decreased or replaced automobile traffic. Shuttle buses are also operating in portions of Mount McKinley and Everglades National Parks and are now being considered on the south rim of the Grand Canyon and in other parks. This type of more efficient transportation complements the wisdom of limiting vehicular access to pristine areas in the back country.

The Commission is reluctant to recommend specific solutions to transportation problems. It fully recognizes that not only are there seasonal problems, but specific day problems where it would be impractical to try to build the necessary facilities to take care of demand. But, it is important to strive to have the facilities necessary for seasonal demands. On specific peak-load days, it will be necessary to devise new systems if the public is to have access.

The direction as stated in the administrative policies of the

National Park Service is a sound one for tackling the future transportation problem.

The Service is presently conducting extensive research into the capabilities, cost, and possible effects on the terrain and equilibrium of nature, of many different methods of transporting people, including tramways, monorails, rail conveyor systems, buses, helicopters, and hydrofoils. Research on this technology—and the development of pilot programs—should be given high priority.<sup>7</sup>

The aim of traffic management of park roads should be to enhance the quality of a park experience to be derived from viewing natural features and not to expedite the maximum flow of automobile traffic through an area. To this end, every effort shall be made in cooperation with the States and the Bureau of Public Roads to eliminate designated U.S. Highways from the parks and minimize the impact of cross-country through traffic. . . .

During the short periods when automotive traffic may exceed the safe capacity of the road system, shuttle-bus service should be instituted to relieve the congestion in places of heavy visitor concentrations. . . .

Analysis of all potentially useful modes of transportation should be continued. Feasible alternatives to road transportation should receive experimentation in areas in which serious circulation problems now exist or in which access has not yet been provided. Opportunity should be taken also to encourage the safe use of waterways for access. . . .

In general, the philosophy should be followed that the primary park purposes of preservation, enjoyment, and interpretation are collectively served better by one-way roads than by two-way roads (major and minor park roads and parkways). Accordingly, one-way roads should be constructed in preference to two-way roads wherever practicable. . . .

To disperse the traffic load and to increase visitor enjoyment, efforts should be made to convert the existing roadbeds—such as abandoned roads and railroads, fire roads, administrative roads—into interpretive roads or motor nature trails. Their use for this purpose is encouraged. These low-speed, often one-way roads, with ample parking, viewing, and trail

7. *Ibid.*, p. 129.

opportunities, encourage visitors to explore the scenery and features at a leisurely pace.<sup>8</sup>

The Commission sees a need for more one-way roads in many parks, but it recognizes that this would require the building of more roads. A return road is needed that would not be immediately adjacent to the road going the other way so that visitors could enjoy return by a different route. In very large properties, this may not be feasible because of the great distances involved. The value of the one-way road has been proven in Yosemite. It lessens danger and moves the traffic better.

The National Park Service has a primary concern for internal management and flow of people within the parks and is not so much concerned with how they get there, except that changing patterns of transportation to the parks may well affect the transportation requirements within the parks.

There are other problems in the transportation area. Many of the roadways through the national parks are drive-through roadways. (The Commission concurs with the service's Administration Policy to eliminate these wherever and whenever feasible.) The park visitor would not be interested in leaving his car at one point, traveling over a route, and being forced to back-track to pick up his car before traveling on. A good percentage of visitors in the larger parks enter at one entrance and exit at another. Obviously, this is not true of smaller parks, but it is almost universally true of the larger ones. For these reasons and many others,

*The Commission recommends that separate transportation studies be made and policy statements issued for each park.* The Commission can also envision that the mode of access in the future may take a quite different form than we know it today. It further urges the Service to be innovative and take advantage of any technological improvements in matters of transportation.

*Camping.* Commencing with the establishment of the first national park, camping has been an accepted and desirable use

8. *Ibid.*, pp. 64, 65 and 67.

of most of the natural areas of the National Park System. With tent and blanket or bedroll, an individual or a family or a group sought, through camping, the refreshing experience of a trip in the out-of-doors. No modern comfort facilities were available and oft-times no formal campgrounds were needed or provided.<sup>9</sup>

With increasing leisure time, growing affluence, easier accessibility, greater mobility, and improved equipment, camping has become more popular in recent years. The increasing number of campers has required that formal campgrounds be established and modern sanitation facilities be provided.

The solution to the growing problems related to camping and campground development in the natural areas does not entail the prohibition of all but primitive or backpack camping. It is essential, however, that camping and campground development be planned and managed in restrained and creative ways if camping is to continue to provide a quality park experience and if the integrity of the natural areas is to be preserved.<sup>10</sup>

There are generally four types of campgrounds: (1) tent campgrounds where the automobile is parked near the tent; (2) walk-in tent campgrounds where cars are left in a compound and campers carry their tent and other equipment a short distance into the campground area; (3) campgrounds for recreational vehicles and trailers; and (4) group campgrounds. Of special consideration is the individual detached camper who avoids the established areas and seeks the isolated or wilderness campsite.

With the walk-in campground, the experience is different and the space use is different. It costs less to develop this kind of area than it does for a site large enough to accommodate a car or small recreational vehicle. The tent/car, trailer/car, and small recreational vehicle sites require about the same amount of space.

The Commission believes that tent camping in confined areas in the future may need to be on platforms. Ditching around tents in inclement weather makes camping in a confined area a dust bowl, and platforms will largely eliminate this.

It is the present policy of the Service to *rest* camp sites in rotation as needed. "Individual sites or entire loops should be rested and, if necessary, renovated on a rotational basis. Innova-

9. *Ibid.*, p. 39.

10. *Ibid.*, p. 40.



tive and creative use of modern techniques is encouraged, including periodic restoration of native plant material, reseeding with native grasses, use of commercial fertilizers, portable irrigating systems, and surfacing of heavy-use areas with inert materials.”<sup>11</sup>

Some relief to the land may be provided through the rotation of campgrounds, much like the principle of crop rotation. More areas could be provided and some could be left idle on a rotating basis to allow time for them to rejuvenate. This is not a new idea. It has been tried by the National Park Service in the past but without too much success. However, in the future, it may be worthwhile to again experiment with rotation if the demand for camping areas continues to increase.

The concept of dispersion, the act of locating camp grounds in widely separated areas of the park is good. However, dispersion should not lead to dislocation to the extent that the individual camper is so far removed from that area or feature he came to see or is otherwise so inconvenienced that the total park visit becomes an unpleasant experience. Proximity is important. There must be some balance between dispersion and making an area or feature accessible to the public, or areas will not be used. The same idea generally holds with locating facilities outside the park and, in many instances, this increases road traffic. On large properties, time spent in travel becomes onerous and the concept breaks down.

The present policy of providing separate campgrounds for organized camping groups should be continued, particularly for touring youth groups. These should be separated from individual sites in formal campgrounds even though they may be adjacent. Facilities should be limited to those necessary for group cooking, sanitation, and interpretive programs. These areas should not be assigned to any one particular special interest group.

*The Commission recommends that the development of private campgrounds outside of park properties be encouraged, especially for smaller parks and for the tent/car, trailer/car, and recreational vehicle.*

The rapid rise in popularity of recreation vehicles—many equipped as self-contained bases for living—has put new pressures on campground development and management. For exam-

11. *Ibid.*, p. 41.

ple, there is now great demand for individual hookups for power, water, and waste disposal.

The camper trailer and the camper bus are not particularly compatible with tent camping, especially if they have electrical generators and other noise producers. The Commission does not feel that the National Park Service is presently obligated to provide sewage hookups, electric light outlets, et cetera. Many of these vehicles are largely self-contained, and for short stays can go without such service. They can dump their effluent at appropriate disposal sites outside the park, and they should not be allowed to usurp campsites for extended periods.

Providing improvements for these vehicles is not only changing the camping patterns of the past, but is also challenging the capability of many of the national parks to accommodate their insatiable demands for space and capital improvements.

In the national parks, turnover is important. As pressure increases on the camping facilities, the length of stay of necessity will have to decrease. There is no real need for park visitors to settle in for a long stay at home away from home in a national park. Rather people from all parts of the country should have equal opportunity to enjoy the unique experience provided by the park for a reasonable length of time. In the view of the Commission, the reservation system has become a necessity and it is gratifying to know that experiments are already underway at several parks. (For further discussion of this subject, see Information and Reservations Center, page 146.) A person should be able to plan a vacation to include a visit to a national park of his choosing and, by making a reservation, assure himself a place to camp in parks where camping is allowed. By the same token, every American does not have the right to demand either access or accommodations any time of his choosing.

*Special Recreational Vehicle Use.* The Commission recognizes that there exists a unique and special category of recreational vehicles which includes the all-terrain vehicle (ATV), the snowmobile, the motorcycle (trail bike), and the dune buggy. Regulations prescribing the use of these specialized vehicles pose a whole set of new management problems for the National Park Service. While recognizing the ever increasing popularity of these vehicles

among certain user groups, the Commission is constrained to note that as a general category these vehicles are inappropriate for most areas in the national parks. The adverse effect of these vehicles upon the flora and the tendency to create unnecessary erosion and general disturbance of the natural terrain strongly suggests that these vehicles be prohibited from general use throughout the parks. In addition to the potential physical damage they create within the parks the adverse effect of noise pollution argues strongly against their unrestricted use in the Natural Areas. Such vehicles make it possible for more people to penetrate deeper into the more remote wilderness of the national parks causing potential dislocation and disturbance to wildlife. In addition to the potential problem these vehicles and the operators themselves pose to the environment, the risk of accidents with serious, even fatal, injury to the operators of these vehicles causes additional problems to park management.

If there is to be an established policy that such specialized recreational vehicles are to be permitted within the national parks a thorough and well defined policy and operating procedure must be prescribed, and the use of such vehicles should be restricted to specific areas of the park that can sustain this type of specialized vehicular traffic. On the other hand, the Commission notes with approval the efforts of the National Park System to encourage the use of bicycles within the parks through the construction of well-designed "bike trails." This is a special vehicle use entirely compatible with the national park experience.

*Hunting and Fishing.* The Commission concurs with the National Park Service policy prohibiting hunting in the Natural Areas. Animals are an integral part of the ecosystem. If animals are hunted, they move into the more inaccessible reaches of the park. For millions, the thrill of seeing a stately herd of elk, a magnificent grizzly, or, for that matter, a black bear is the highlight of their park visit.

In the 1950 Grand Teton National Park legislation, the Congress reaffirmed its traditional policy prohibiting recreational hunting in the national parks. The Congress did provide for an elk management program. The Secretary of the Interior was authorized to engage Wyoming State licensed hunters deputized

as park rangers in the controlled reduction of elk when in the proper management of elk it was found to be necessary in Grand Teton National Park. Recreational hunting has not been approved by Congress as an appropriate park use in the Natural Area category of the System.<sup>12</sup> Also, as mentioned earlier, the Service is now experimenting with the concept of controlling all animals by natural means.

Hunting in National Recreation Areas is another matter. The Advisory Board on Wildlife Management in the National Parks reported:

By precedent and logic, the management of wildlife resources on the national recreation areas can be viewed in a very different light than in the park system proper. (The Natural Area Category of the System) National recreation areas are by definition multiple use in character as regards allowable types of recreation. Wildlife management can be incorporated into the operational plans of these areas with public hunting as one objective.

Obviously, hunting must be regulated in time and place to minimize conflict with other uses, but it would be a mistake for the National Park Service to be unduly restrictive of legitimate hunting in these areas. Most of the existing national recreation areas are Federal holdings surrounding large water impoundments; there is little potentiality for hunting.

Three national seashore recreational areas on the East Coast (Hatteras, Cape Cod, and Padre Island) offer limited waterfowl shooting. But some of the new areas being acquired or proposed for acquisition will offer substantial hunting opportunity for a variety of game species. This opportunity should be developed with skill, imagination, and (we hopefully suggest) with enthusiasm.

On these areas as elsewhere, the key to wildlife abundance is a favorable habitat. The skill and techniques of habitat manipulation applicable to parks are equally applicable on the recreation areas. The regulation of hunting, on such areas as are deemed appropriate to open for such use, should be in accord with prevailing State regulations.<sup>13</sup>

12. *Ibid.*, p. 23.

13. *Administrative Policies for Recreation Areas of the National Park System*, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1968, p. 31.

The Congress has also recognized hunting as a desirable recreational activity in many recreation areas. In the Ozark National Scenic Riverways Act, for example, Congress provided that

The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and water under his jurisdiction within the Ozark National Scenic Riverways area in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws. The Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted, for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment and shall issue regulations after consultation with the Conservation Commission of the State of Missouri.<sup>14</sup>

The Commission concurs with this policy and the National Park Service administrative policies on hunting and fishing for National Recreation Areas.<sup>15</sup>

Fishing is permitted in the Natural Areas by law. The Commission recommends no change in this policy. The management of game when applied to fishing can best be controlled through the take limits and methods of taking, with supervision based on sound fishing management principles. Only native fishes should be permitted to exist in natural parks.

### CONCESSIONS

In the original Act of 1872 establishing Yellowstone National Park, Congress made provisions to encourage leases which would provide services to the park visitors.

The Secretary (of the Interior) may in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes for terms not exceeding ten years, of small parcels of ground, at such places in said park as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all of the proceeds of said leases, and all other revenues derived from any source connected with said park, to be expended under his direction in the management of the same, and the construction of roads and bridle-paths therein. . . . The Secretary of the Interior may lease small portions of ground in the park, not exceeding ten acres in extent for each tract, on which may be erected hotels and the necessary out-buildings, and for a period not exceeding ten years. . . .

14. *Ibid.*, p. 32.

15. *Ibid.*, pp. 32-33.

In Acts of 1894, 1906, and 1907, the Secretary in his discretion was authorized to grant leases "for the construction and maintenance of substantial hotel buildings and buildings for the protection of stage, stock and equipment." Initially limited to ten acres for ten years, the 1906 amendment permitted as many as ten tracts of twenty acres each to be leased to the same person or company for up to twenty years. The 1907 amendment authorized leases for a period not exceeding twenty years. The same philosophy of allowing leases in national parks was carried forward in the 1916 Act establishing the National Park Service.

Stephen T. Mather used the leaseholder vehicle to encourage private enterprise to make the park accessible and, further, to develop facilities to house, feed, and provision park visitors. This was necessary in those early days. In time, contracts became complicated—mainly due to the length of the contracts which resulted from the variance of investment and the time necessary to amortize the investment.

From the beginning, a number of the concessions were not self-supporting but were justified by the investor due to symbiosis with his other investments. For example, the railroad company having a transportation concession into the Grand Canyon could justify building a lodge to house their customers once they got there. The airline servicing Katmai Alaska justifies its concession in that park on this same basis. The Commission simply wishes to point out that the need for subsidy of some concessions has long been recognized.

The need for subsidies is obviously one of the fundamental problems facing the concession system. Most of the concessions built in the National Park System have been the result of leases with private enterprise as a result of bid invitations offered by the Federal Government. It is quite clear that the Federal Government has favored private enterprise in the development of the concession system. Concessions are closely akin to utilities in their operation. The government controls prices of items sold to or services provided for the park visitor. The concessioner is not guaranteed a profit, but he does have a monopoly on servicing the public. The difficulty arises when the National Park Service advertises to provide for a service which the government feels the public needs and no private entrepreneur comes forth to bid on the contract. The government then goes to alternative

methods to fulfill the needs. As a result, a number of concessions are held by non-profit, quasi-public organizations.

The Commission sees a basic problem emerging as a result of the need to subsidize some concession operations. Either quasi-public (non-profit) and private operations must co-exist and compete or private organizations must take the bad with the good and use some of the profits from their more lucrative operations to support less viable concessions.

The concession picture is so complicated that it would be impossible to make sound recommendations as to whether quasi-public or private enterprise would do the better more economical job. To make a comparison, the record of each type of system must be analyzed. The comparison should include costs to the park visitor, taxes, investment costs, and all other factors related to public use and governmental subsidy.

Because of private capital financing and the building of investments and reinvestments, the Federal Government passed a law in 1965 (Public Law 89-249) clarifying the relationship of the National Park Service to the concessioner. The Law gave the Secretary of the Interior a number of discretionary actions which he can take, and a guide which he can use in letting contracts or renewing contracts. The hearings conducted contain a rather complete resume of pros and cons on most points affecting park concessions. Short operating seasons, high building costs, price controls, marginal operations, quality in investment controls, low visitation, et cetra, were discussed.

The Commission is aware that the Congress in passing Public Law 89-249 gave careful consideration to the matter of possessory interests of concessioners who have acquired or constructed facilities on national park properties. However, the Commission feels that over time this will have an adverse effect. Under the possessory interest concept, the National Park Service may additionally obligate itself to compensate a concessioner for the fair market value of his facility at the end of a contract period if no new contract for continued operation of the concession is issued to him. This prevents flexibility. It increases the difficulty of getting rid of poor management.

*Therefore, the Commission recommends that the National Park Service commence a long-term program to buy up existing concessioner*

*owned facilities and asks the Congress to review Public Law 89-249 and make appropriate amendments.*

The Commission recognizes that the Secretary of the Interior may wish to expand the study recommended herein by the Commission to include such policy matters as possessory interests and the buying up of concessioner owned facilities; however, it is the Commission's belief that, regardless of the type of concession operation, the concession facilities should be owned by the National Park Service.

If private capital is required for new construction, the Bureau of the Budget, in a 1966 report, offered one alternative to granting concessioners a possessory interest:

One possibility involves the full amortization of concessioner facilities during the contract period through the use of amortization schedules. The inclusion of amortization schedules in concession contracts could provide a systematic method for determining facility value at any time during the contract period, and would ultimately relieve the Federal Government of the obligation to compensate concessioners for fully amortized facilities.<sup>16</sup>

Concession contracts have been under scrutiny since the first contract was let, and will continue to be as long as services are provided to park patrons—whether inside or outside the parks. The Congress and prior administrations have favored the private entrepreneur as the leasee or concessioner.

The question is not so much who should run the facilities, but who can best run them and provide the highest quality of public service at the most economical costs. The present concession system seems to be antiquated—not keeping up—and an improvement is in order. The Commission can foresee the eventual demise of the fully private concessioner in the National Park System.

*The Commission recommends that for the purpose of formulating new concession policies and operational procedures, the Secretary of*

16. *Study of Concessions on Federal Lands Available for Public Recreation*, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, 1966, p. 20.



*the Interior appoint a task force (including outside expertise) to: (1) make a thorough study and analysis of the existing private and quasi-public concession operations within the National Park System to determine which type of operation provides the higher quality of service as related to the fees charged the park visitor and the operating costs to the government; (2) make an analysis of the feasibility of self-operation by the Service; and (3) report its findings and recommendations to the Secretary within one year of the date of its establishment.*

It is suggested that this study not be limited to a review and analysis of concessions within the National Park System.

The Commission is aware that the Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Board is planning a study of concession operations in the National Park System as soon as funds are available. The Commission believes that such funds may well be readily available from a Foundation or other private source and that efforts should be made immediately to obtain these monies and initiate the study.

The National Park Service has had, as its chief objective, service to the public when letting concessions. The profit motivation has never been a large one. In the 1872 Act establishing Yellowstone, it was provided that fees should be used to develop the park. Acts of June 12, 1917, and May 24, 1922, provided that revenues of the national parks be conveyed into the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts, and this practice is still followed.

*The Commission recommends that concession income and all other sources of income, outside of taxes, earned within the national parks be credited to the National Park Service for the general maintenance and improvement of the parks.*

*Sale of Goods by Concessioners.* The Commission is aware of the many studies and recommendations that have been made on souvenirs. Profits from the sale of souvenirs make some marginal concessions financially feasible. In unique properties such as the Petrified Forest National Park, petrified wood souvenirs collected outside the park satisfy the collector's urge when they are sold in the concession stands. Were rock samples not sold

in the concession stands, a certain number of the public would collect them anyway, thus causing an enormous vandalism problem within the park.

Some souvenirs are used simply to quiet children, but the main good that comes from a souvenir is that it lets someone else know the purchaser was there. It brings back memories of pleasant experiences with each retelling of the stories surrounding the souvenir. It plays a functional role, the Commission believes, in the life of the visitor to the park.

The quality of souvenirs varies with taste. What is quality to one is not to another. Cost is a factor, the inexpensive quality items are hard to find. The Commission applauds the efforts of the National Park Service to include handicraft items indigenous to the area. The opportunity for the general public to obtain good handicraft should be maximized, but not to the exclusion of other items. Supply and demand are still the prime factors of serving the public. It is important to have a range of quality and prices of souvenirs to satisfy varying tastes and varying abilities to pay.

In October, 1967, the Secretary of the Interior appointed a special committee on souvenirs to guide the National Park Service and park concessioners in establishing a program to enhance and upgrade souvenir offerings in the National Park System. From these recommendations, the Service issued Concessions Management Standards No. 2—Souvenirs and Native Handicraft, November 4, 1970. It is quoted, in part, here:

### *POLICIES*

1. *Souvenirs*: The sale of souvenirs shall be limited to those items which serve the mission of the Park Service and are appropriate for the public use and appreciation of the park.

2. *Native Handicraft and Artifacts*: The sale of appropriate handicraft articles associated with or interpretative of an area is to be especially encouraged and there should be a continuing effort to encourage the scope and supply of local handicrafts where they exist and to establish them where they do not.

Archeological specimens or objects of American Indian origin over 100 years old may not be sold regardless of their origin.

### GUIDELINES

1. *Items which are promoted:* Superintendents should encourage concessioners to give preferred treatment to the selection, display and sale of handicraft articles which meet the following production standards:

- (a) That the articles are predominantly handmade;
- (b) That they are predominantly individually produced under conditions not resembling an assembly line or factory system;
- (c) That they are produced by using only such devices or machines as allow the manual skill of the maker or makers to condition the overall shape and design of each individual product.

Producers (or associations of producers) of handicraft articles must certify to the concessioners that their products are produced according to the production standards. . . .

The Commission commends the National Park Service for establishing these policies and guidelines. In further support of these policies, the Commission emphasizes the importance of avoiding misrepresentation in souvenirs that the public might assume to be authentic native handicraft. Replicas should be stamped as such. Authentic handicraft or art indigenous to the area should be labelled as such. Curios that might be construed to be native art or craft should also be labelled to indicate that they are curio souvenirs and not native craft or art. The purpose is to guide the public to what is and is not authentic, thus the buyer can make a proper choice.

*Concessions Management.* The National Park Service properties vary so greatly in size, proximity to other services, length of stay, length of season, *et cetera*, that a blanket policy on how and where concessions are to operate is impractical.

*The Commission recommends that the National Park Service develop for each of its properties a concession management policy which is sensitive to the unique problems of serving the public at each specific park.*

It is not so much a matter of whether there should be more or fewer concessions within a park boundary. It is a question of what essential services must be provided to the public. There

are those who would levy a moratorium on the expansion of all facilities, including concessions. On the other hand, there are those who would vicariously increase public facilities in national parks.

The National Park Service has an obligation to continuously monitor the usefulness and quality of concessions.

*The Commission recommends that when a needed service is being well performed through a concession operation in the national parks the concession operation be continued and upgraded and that facilities and services that have outlived their usefulness be eliminated.* Forcing the concessions outside the parks is no panacea.

*Relationship to Offsite Developments.* The Commission commends the general practice of off site development. It recognizes, however, that sometimes this is impractical. Where the dislocation is so great as to make access to facilities and services difficult, the offsite development will not be accepted by the public.

Were all concessions forced outside the parks, roadway traffic, in most cases, would be increased enormously, requiring a movement of vehicular traffic in and out of the parks. Alternate solutions would have to be initiated to service the automobile alone. What exists outside of park entrances now is often so unattractive that the Commission is unable to recommend a total relocation of service and concession operations.

It is not enough to simply have food and lodging available. The quality of the food and lodging, at whatever price the visitor is able to pay, must be the best possible for that price. Stephen T. Mather once said that "scenery is a hollow experience for a tourist who has just had an indigestible breakfast and slept on an impossible bed."

At present the concession system helps protect the public from being overcharged and helps insure the quality of operations suitable to a family experience. Most operations outside of park boundaries tend to be garish, bizarre, unusual, or just plain distasteful. The Commission recognizes it is difficult to control development outside of park boundaries. Nonetheless, if local citizens institute proper zoning and controls, this picture could very well change.

The National Park Service should take a more aggressive role

in trying to influence and help control the atmosphere of development which occurs adjacent to park boundaries. There are a number of techniques for environmental protection of park and cultural values other than fee simple acquisition of the lands involved. These include: local zoning, local-federal zoning, federal zoning, compensable federal land use regulations, scenic easements, and lease-back and sell-back techniques.

*The Commission recommends that the National Park Service investigate and seek to implement mechanisms whereby cooperative efforts and legal constraints and controls may be utilized to assure that development outside of the parks and adjacent to the boundaries is of a character that does not adversely impact the integrity of the parks themselves.*

In conclusion, the Commission feels that the Congress and the Administration have been true to the original concepts which established the National Park System and its concession operation. It commends the National Park Service for its exemplary handling of lease holdings throughout its history, without scandal and under varying pressures. The National Park Service has done well.

### INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION

One of the efforts which the National Park Service has pioneered and developed to a degree of high public acceptance is that of the interpretation of the resources to the park visitor. Good interpretation is one of the refinements which a park visitor can do without, but it is also one which can make his experience ever more meaningful and enjoyable.

Interpretation and environmental education are an integral part of the enjoyment and understanding necessary to fully appreciate that which is being preserved. Without these, the visiting public will never have a total and complete park experience.

The interpretation of earlier years was of necessity based primarily upon the direct contact of uniformed interpreters with the visiting public. While this approach is still a major aspect of most park interpretive programs, technological devices have in many places replaced the ranger/visitor contact. This displacement of the personal service by technology has been partly necessitated by a shortage of personnel. This is not all bad, by any

means. In many cases, it has been more efficient, practical, and beneficial, and has provided interpretive services where they might otherwise not exist at all. In many of the national parks, there are outstanding museums and interpretive centers utilizing audio-visual techniques in highly successful programs. This is particularly true in some of the National Historic Areas.

However, there is a tendency for every institution to become inflexible—to do a good job of “running a railroad” in a very fixed manner. There should be more inspiration involved in the visitor’s park experience. It is important to increase the personal contact—to tell a story as well as to show. The personal contact of the “program ranger” interfacing with the public should be increased. There is a largely untapped opportunity for uniformed ranger-interpreters to become more deeply involved in “how to” or “technique” sessions with park visitors. Short introductory field demonstrations and training sessions on how to backpack, handle snowshoes, photograph the park, fish, et cetera, can be highly stimulating to many park visitors, and can offer wonderful opportunities for personalizing and humanizing park knowledge while advancing the understanding and practice of good park manners. Some have referred to this concept as the “program ranger” idea.

Such programs should not normally deal with hazardous activities such as mountain climbing, ski instruction, *et cetera*, nor should they intrude too far into such services which might legitimately be handled by capable concession operations.

*The Commission recommends that the National Park Service be more innovative, intensify and re-personalize its interpretive programs, and expand the “program ranger” concept.*

The National Park Service may be regarded as an educational and cultural institution. With its knowledgeable personnel, interpretive centers and programs, vip’s (Volunteers in Parks), and the parks themselves serving as unvalled classrooms, the Service’s potential for environmental education is unlimited.

The park visitors’ appreciation will vary in direct proportion with their knowledge of the park they are about to experience. The great natural parks are known for their spectacular scenery or natural wonders as the National Historic Areas are known for their historic and cultural values. They have been publicized

to the point where the public wants to see them, however, people often have a superficial appreciation of the parks. To expand their horizons and give them that necessary appreciation will require education and leadership.

Who is to say it is wrong for a person to come into a park to enjoy observing a particular phenomenon or to view a particular scene and drive away? No one can say it is wrong. If a person feels satisfied, he is, but maybe to a lesser degree than if he had had an opportunity to really learn something about that park through some educational process.

If we are to continue to have public concern for our natural environments, urban children must be taught how to *use* and *enjoy* the out-of-doors. This educational program accepts that:

1. National Parks and other natural areas play an important role in helping to maintain our human environment and culture.
2. The benefits of being able to visit and use these natural areas and wonders are an important part of our recreational or leisure time.
3. The rate of urbanization is increasing and will probably continue to increase.
4. If urban citizens are to support our parks and natural areas, they must know and understand them.

Programs such as NEED (National Environment Education Development), NESA (National Environment Study Area), NEEL (National Environmental Education Landmark), and related programs should be pursued and expanded. The Commission highly commends the National Park Foundation for its important role in the NEED program and encourages it to do more in support of environmental education.

The National Park Service alone cannot do all that needs to be done. It can take part in it. And certainly its part will be an important one. But all the agencies of the Government must become involved if a program of enlightenment to the public is to be effective. Indeed, it would require a national commitment and much greater funding than the total budget now available to the National Park Service.

*It is for this reason that the Commission recommends that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the President and the Congress encourage and indeed initiate a system of environ-*

*mental education—in our schools at all levels—to augment that which the National Park Service is doing through its interpretive programs.*

#### INFORMATION AND RESERVATION CENTERS

There is a tremendous need for basic data or “needs” information about the parks to be readily available to the present and prospective visitor. This type of information usually deals with available accommodations, use limitations or constraints, directions, character of the park resources and activities available, et cetera. While ease of attaining this type of information within the park is most important, an area where it is perhaps most critically needed is near the homes of visitors at the time they are planning their trips. It would seem that it would be of great value to locate well publicized information offices in major metropolitan areas of the United States. Such information offices should logically be combined in a joint effort with all other federal, state and local agencies for that area offering outdoor recreation opportunities. Ultimately information on privately operated facilities could also be incorporated.

*The Commission recommends that the National Park Service establish public Information Centers in major metropolitan areas of the United States. These Centers should also have the capability of providing a reservation service to the public in those parks where reservations may be required.*

As the Commission surveys the future problems facing the National Park Service and contemplates the ever increasing use of the parks, it foresees the need for some form of central information and reservation service on a nationwide scale. This service could be established utilizing the capabilities of a central computerized data bank.

It is contemplated this central data bank would be fed information on a daily basis on conditions at all national parks. Such information would consist of weather conditions, access, campground availability by type, entrance fees, and number of visitors in the park. It should include any special information as to the condition of the park, such as fire restrictions, road conditions, and any other information that would be helpful to the visitor.



The central data bank would also store a permanent information profile on each park. This information could be retrieved from the central data bank by telephone from each Information Center.

The Information Center would also be staffed to provide access and campground reservation services to the public, utilizing the same computerized central data bank. At this time, this system is not envisioned to include reservation services for any concessioner operated facilities. However, it is quite possible that in the future this central reservation service could also include information and reservations for concessioner operated facilities.

Initially, consideration should be given to establishing these Information Centers in those cities where the regional offices of the Service are located.

#### **COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS, BOARDS**

By legislative enactments, Executive Orders, and delegations from the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of the National Park Service serves as a member of, or performs the staff services for about thirty-five advisory commissions and boards. The number varies from time to time as new ones are added and some go out of existence. In addition, the Secretary of the Interior from time to time has other boards, commissions, and committees which make recommendations concerning specific aspects of national park management, e.g., Wildlife Management Advisory Board. A list of the National Park Service Advisory Commissions and Boards may be found in the National Park Service Briefing Book published in 1973.

The present advisory groups have worked well with historic sites, and a number of advisory boards and commissions on specific properties continued after property acquisition to protect residual interests of the citizens in the immediate area. Most of these local boards have been established for this specific purpose and go out of existence on a specified date.

The Commission feels that the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments has, over the years, expressed multiple viewpoints—it has been very constructive. One of the factors which has caused this to occur is that it is a national level group and does not have a parochial interest in any single property. Regional groups will probably react simi-

larly, but a certain amount of caution should be exercised in establishing local advisory groups for specific parks.

The problem with local advisory committees is that they tend to represent a rather narrow point of view. Even if appointed with a broad cross-section of responsible opinion, they tend to grow into like-minded bodies. The Commission feels that there has been great progress made in local communications between the superintendents and staffs of individual park properties and local townspeople and governing bodies.

The Commission fully recognizes that the Congress of the United States and the Administration have the prime responsibility for the protection and management of the national park properties. If there is misuse or mismanagement, the citizens have recourse under the law through the judicial system. It is paramount that this structure be maintained.

*The Commission recommends that greater emphasis be placed on citizen participation in policy formation at all levels of the Nation's Park System.*

The Commission recognizes that there are inherent problems with advisory groups. Nonetheless, a broad base of innovative opinion and varying structures should be devised for study. Most importantly, an evaluation should be made to determine which structures and which types of groups, if any, were beneficial to the total public welfare.

To be more specific, it seems logical to bring to bear the expertise of biologists, conservationists, users, park administrators, government officials, planners, ecologists, Service personnel, local residents, local government officials, and volunteers, but not all in one room. The objective is to search out communication vehicles that will develop expertise and knowledge which will increase both the protection and usage of the parks.

The Commission is not suggesting that a series of permanent committees be established at the local level. Rather, it seems the need is for experimentation which will bring forth new vehicles of communication—a more creative approach to structuring dialogue.

The basic problem that must be overcome with the experimentation is the “all or nothing” attitudes of the specialized interests, and the lack of “give and take” among extremes of opin-

ion between groups. Consultation does not imply a mandate to follow every suggestion put forth. But, rather, a thoughtful consideration of each position is implied so that each opinion may have an ameliorating impact on the whole. The final authority rests with the elected leaders of the country and they must be held responsible for what is done or not done.

What really is needed is an advisory system—a mandatory search for knowledge and truth. It may well be that training of park superintendents to strive for empathy with organized groups, both specialized and social, at all levels, including the local community level adjacent to park properties, would be the preferred course.

As the public becomes more aware of ecological factors affecting the land, so must the administrators of our parks become more aware in their dealing with the public's expectations. For this reason, an advisory system might be more effective than trying to achieve a system of permanent advisory committees with a balance and mix within each group.

*The Commission recommends that an advisory system be devised by the National Park Service and taught to its superintendents, with mandatory instructions to implement the system through all channels pertinent to the problem areas facing that specific property.*

The objectives of the advisory system would be to go to the people—to seek them out—in order to get a more diverse input. The National Park Service has already made progress along these lines. The user has a voice. The user is now more knowledgeable and more willing to express himself. The advisory system would be created to prevent a cacophony and gain some order to the input of varying opinions as well as create a system for measuring them.

As part of this advisory system, the Commission recognizes the value in hiring outside expertise. All the expertise does not have to be in-house; there could be a careful selection of special experts or a group of specialists to study and make recommendations on specific problems at the time they arise.

#### NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

The Commission commends the National Park Service for its

recent program of turning over to the District of Columbia a great number of areas that are of only local significance. In 1967, Director George B. Hartzog Jr. divided the District of Columbia park holdings into those which should remain under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service and those which should be transferred to the District of Columbia:<sup>17</sup>

*Federal Jurisdiction:* All reservations having national, historic, or special symbolic significance should remain under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. These reservations fall into the following categories:

1. Areas which provide the major setting for the Nation's Capital or possess significant historic quality (notably the Mall, the waterfront areas along the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, Rock Creek Park, and the Fort Park System).
2. All reservations within the area designated as the Federal "core," where the presence of the Federal function is most dominant.
3. Special points or places along major streets which possess a direct significance to the overall design and historic setting of the Nation's Capital.
4. All reservations which have been designated by Congress as memorials.
5. Reservations accommodating existing or future administrative or maintenance facilities of the National Park Service.

*Local Jurisdiction:* All land reservations serving primarily the local needs of the city should be placed under the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia. These reservations fall into the following categories:

1. Large community playgrounds offering a wide range of active recreation opportunities.
2. Smaller neighborhood playgrounds offering a limited amount of active recreation facilities.

17. Report of the Committee on the transfer of park reservations from the National Park Service to District of Columbia jurisdiction, 1967, and Memorandum of Understanding Between the National Park Service and the District of Columbia Government relating to Transfer of Jurisdiction of Various Land Holdings from the National Park Service to the District Government, November 14, 1969.

3. Community or neighborhood parks for predominately passive recreation.

4. Larger triangles and squares used primarily for passive recreation or sitting areas for the neighborhood immediately around them.

5. Small triangles, squares, and medians significant primarily for decorative or highway beautification purposes.

6. Other reservations, largely undeveloped, to be retained in a "land bank" program for future re-use.

*Should the District receive home rule, the Commission strongly recommends that those areas designated for Federal jurisdiction be retained for management by the Federal Government.*

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*Public Law 89-665*, An act to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes.

**UNPUBLISHED LETTERS**

Unpublished letters from individuals and organizations commenting on the report of the Conservation Foundation, *National Parks for the Future*.



# Appendix

- ∞ Recommendations of the Second World Conference on National Parks
- ∞ Commemorative Stamps
- ∞ Conservation Foundation Contract
- ∞ Centennial Banquet Program
- ∞ Second World Conference Information Folder
- ∞ Yellowstone Program
- ∞ Grand Teton Program

## **Second World Conference on National Parks**

**Yellowstone and Grand Teton  
National Parks  
September 18-27, 1972**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Adopted at the Final Conference Session  
September 27, 1972 at  
Grand Teton National Park  
Wyoming, U.S.A.

The establishment of a comprehensive series of national parks and reserves and their effective planning and management is only a part, although a vital and important part, of world action in the conservation of natural and cultural features and values. The Conference was conscious of the pressures resulting from the rapid growth of human populations and from the development of both primary and secondary industry, which involve more pollution and encroachment on natural areas.

Although the recommendations of the Conference relate mainly to issues directly concerning national parks, it was emphasized that conservation principles must be applied to planning and management of all natural resources. The recommendations are not comprehensive but are directed to those matters that the Conference felt were of urgent and immediate concern.

The Conference was not of an intergovernmental character and in consequence it decided that its final conclusions should only be in the form of recommendations to governments and various agencies concerned as follows:

#### *1. Conservation of Representative Ecosystems*

RECALLING Recommendations 2 and 3 of the First World Conference on National Parks concerning the constitution of a series of natural reserves for the conservation of representative habitats;

RECALLING ALSO Project 8 of the Unesco Man and the Biosphere Programme concerned with promoting the conservation of natural areas and genetic resources through the establishment of a coordinated worldwide network of protected areas;

CONSIDERING Principle 2 of the Declaration of the United Nations Con-

ference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972) and Recommendations in the Action Plan of that Conference calling for the safeguarding of representative samples of natural ecosystems;

BEING AWARE of the action taken by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and the International Biological Programme in assembling information about representative ecosystems and their conservation status;

RECOGNIZING the particular threats to tropical forests and grasslands, polar regions, and island ecosystems and coral reefs because of development programmes;

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS, meeting at Grand Teton National Park, U.S.A., in September 1972:

EXPRESS SATISFACTION at the action taken by those nations that have successfully established national parks and other protected areas;

CALLS UPON all governments to widen the coverage of their protected areas so as to ensure that adequate and representative samples of natural biomes and ecosystems throughout the world are conserved in a coordinated system of national parks and related protected areas, and that the selection and setting aside of such areas should be considered as an essential element in regional and natural land-use planning;

PROPOSES in this connection that high priority be given to the conservation of representative biomes and ecosystems on land and sea that are still virtually undisturbed, those in danger of disappearing totally, and those containing threatened species and important genetic resources;

AND IN PARTICULAR PROPOSES that special attention be given to tropical forests and grasslands, polar regions, and island ecosystems and coral reefs;

URGES all agencies providing technical and financial assistance, particularly those in the UN system, to give high priority to requests for help in establishing, developing and managing additional protected areas;

AND IN PARTICULAR INVITES IUCN to intensify its activities connected with the collection of data on representative ecosystems and the publication of a World Directory of National Parks and Other Protected Areas.

## *2. Conservation of Tropical Rain Forest Ecosystems*

RECALLING Recommendation 2 of the IUCN 11th General Assembly (Banff, 1972) concerning the conservation and development of tropical rain forests;

WELCOMING the high priority being given to this topic in the Man and the Biosphere Programme of Unesco (Project 1), the programmes of FAO and the projects of IUCN/WWF;

RECOGNIZING the rapidly accelerating destruction of these ecosystems now proceeding in many countries and the consequent danger of extinction

of plant and animal species and communities, and depletion of genetic resources;

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS, meeting at Grand Teton National Park, U.S.A., in September 1972:

DRAWNS ATTENTION to the paucity of protected areas in the tropical forest biomes;

URGES governments concerned, acting either alone or in concert, to take effective steps to increase protected areas of virtually untouched natural forests of the humid tropics;

AND RECOMMENDS that financial help from international sources be made available for this purpose.

### *3. Conservation of North and Sub-Polar Ecosystems*

CONSIDERING that the present numbers and distribution of protected areas in the north polar and sub-polar regions are inadequate to ensure that samples of representative ecosystems from all bioclimatic zones in these regions are safeguarded;

RECOGNIZING that the discovery and extraction of petroleum and mineral resources is proceeding at an unprecedented rate and threatens to damage or destroy ecosystems in many parts of these regions;

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS, meeting at Grand Teton National Park, U.S.A., in September 1972:

COMMENDS those nations that have taken steps to protect representative ecosystems, including those sites designated under the International Biological Programme, by creating national parks or other protected areas;

AND URGES all nations concerned to expand as rapidly as possible their networks of protected areas to accomplish the above purposes.

### *4. Marine National Parks and Reserves*

RECALLING Recommendation 15 of the First World Conference on National Parks urging that governments extend existing national parks and equivalent reserves with shorelines to appropriate off-shore boundaries;

EXPRESSING SATISFACTION at the action already taken by some countries to establish marine national parks and other protected areas to conserve underwater habitats of special significance, and sites where the remains of past cultures are to be found under the sea;

BEING INFORMED of action taken by IUCN to prepare guidelines for the establishment of Marine National Parks and other protected areas;

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS, meeting at Grand Teton National Park, U.S.A., in September 1972:

URGES all governments concerned to set aside appropriate marine areas as national parks and reserves and to take action to extend the boundaries

of existing terrestrial national parks and reserves to include representative marine ecosystems.

*5. Establishment of Antarctica as a World Park Under United Nations Auspices*

RECOGNIZING the great scientific and aesthetic value of the unaltered natural ecosystems of the Antarctic Continent and the seas surrounding it;  
RECOGNIZING that the Antarctic Treaty provides, to an unprecedented degree, protection to these ecosystems;

BELIEVING that, in this second century of the national park movement, the concept of World Parks should be promoted;

CONSIDERING that Antarctica offers special opportunities for the implementation of this concept;

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS, meeting at Grand Teton National Park, U.S.A., in September 1972:

RECOMMENDS that the nations party to the Antarctic Treaty should negotiate to establish the Antarctic Continent and the surrounding seas as the first World Park, under the auspices of the United Nations.

*6. International Parks*

RECOGNIZING that natural ecosystems often extend across international boundary lines;

BEING AWARE that discussions have taken place on the establishment of international parks to protect such natural ecosystems;

BELIEVING that considerable benefits can ensue from coordinated planning and management of national parks that are contiguous and separated only by international boundaries;

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS, meeting at Grand Teton National Park, U.S.A., in September 1972:

REQUESTS governments to collaborate closely in the planning and management of neighbouring or contiguous national parks.

*7. Regional Systems of National Parks and Other Protected Areas*

BEING INFORMED of the collective action being taken by the countries of the Central American isthmus to establish a regional system of national parks and other protected areas;

REALIZING that such collective action permits the unification of objectives and standards, resulting in greater scientific, cultural, educational, recreational and economic benefits, and enables the most economic and effective use to be made of personnel and technical resources;

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS, meeting at Grand Teton National Park, in September 1972:

RECOMMENDS to governments concerned that they establish as soon as

possible adequate mechanisms to permit the early functioning of this regional system;

URGES international agencies concerned to give strong support to this initiative;

AND COMMENDS this example of regional cooperation to the attention of other regional groupings of nations.

#### *8. Conservation of the World Heritage*

RECALLING proposals by conservationists for the recognition of outstanding natural and cultural areas as constituting the World Heritage and the initiatives taken by Unesco and IUCN in this connexion;

BEING AWARE of the draft Convention on Conservation of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage that will be considered by the General Conference of Unesco in Paris in October/November 1972;

NOTING the endorsement of this draft Convention by the UN Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972);

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS, meeting at Grand Teton National Park, U.S.A., in September 1972:

CALLS UPON governments to take action to conclude and adhere to the Convention on the Conservation of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

#### *9. Wetlands Convention*

BEING AWARE that the Convention on Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance has been opened for signature by Unesco at its headquarters in Paris;

RECOGNIZING the importance of this convention in assisting in the protection of important ecosystems of international significance;

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS, meeting at Grand Teton National Park, U.S.A., in September 1972:

URGES all governments concerned to adhere to the Convention on Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance.

#### *10. Standards and Nomenclature for Protected Areas*

RECALLING the action already taken by IUCN in relation to the definition and classification of protected areas, particularly the important definition of "National Park" adopted by its 10th General Assembly (New Delhi, 1969);

RECOGNIZING the great value of international standards for selection and management of protected areas for specified purposes;

RECOGNIZING NEVERTHELESS the difficulties inherent in the adoption by all nations of a standardized nomenclature for protected areas;

RECALLING Recommendation 8 of the First World Conference on National Parks concerning the executive administration and control of national parks and equivalent reserves;

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS, meeting at Grand Teton National Park, U.S.A., in September 1972:

RECOMMENDS that IUCN should, taking into account existing terminology in international treaties and in close consultation with governments concerned:

- (1) define the various purposes for which protected areas are set aside;  
and
- (2) develop suitable standards and a nomenclature for such areas;

RECOMMENDS ALSO that governments in setting aside protected areas should adhere as far as possible to such standards and nomenclature;

AND RECOMMENDS FURTHER that the executive administration and control of such areas, either on land or off-shore, be vested in a statutory organization with clear responsibility for conservation and management of national parks and with adequate powers and competence to maintain the required standards.

#### *11. Integrity of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves*

RECOGNIZING the importance of national parks and equivalent reserves as a sensible use of natural resources and the importance of areas dedicated as national parks in safeguarding plant and animal species, biotic communities, geomorphological sites and habitats of special scientific and educative interest, as well as landscapes of great beauty, and in providing for inspirational, cultural and recreational purposes;

BEING AWARE that in some instances the integrity of national parks and equivalent reserves is being violated by exploitation of natural resources—including the establishment of hydro-electric works, prospecting, mining, timber cutting, grazing of domestic animals, by encroachment, by hunting and commercial fishing, and by various forms of development including construction of inappropriate roads, recreational and touristic facilities, and by the use of vehicles in ways incompatible with park objectives;

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS, meeting at Grand Teton National Park, U.S.A., in September 1972:

URGES all governments to respect the integrity of national parks and equivalent reserves by taking urgent measures to give complete and continuous protection to all national parks by adequate legislation banning all disturbing activities of the type specified in the preamble to this recommendation and by effective enforcement of such legislation.

#### *12. Usage of National Parks*

CONSIDERING that conflicts may occur in national parks between nature conservation and other legitimate uses, especially tourism;

BELIEVING that some of the activities now carried out in national parks could equally well be catered for in less valuable and sensitive areas outside national parks;

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS, meeting at Grand Teton National Park, U.S.A., in September 1972:

RECOMMENDS to all authorities concerned with national parks:

- (1) that a system of zoning be introduced where necessary, designating sections of the national park for specific usage;
- (2) that measures be taken to limit the use within each zone to a level which will not adversely affect the conservation of those features for which the zone was established;
- (3) that wherever possible facilities for tourism be located outside the national park boundaries;
- (4) that wherever possible more imaginative systems of transportation be provided to and inside the park which will permit discouraging or banning of the use of automobiles;
- (5) that where roads and other access facilities are necessary, care be taken in their siting and planning; and
- (6) that every effort be made to reduce undue disturbance by visitors;

AND URGES governments to take action to set aside and develop suitable areas, to provide for public use and recreation and reduce visitor pressure on national parks.

### *13. Detrimental Effects of Vehicles, Boats and Aircraft in National Parks and Other Protected Areas*

CONSIDERING the great increase in the use of vehicles, boats and aircrafts in national parks and other protected areas;

RECOGNIZING that such protected areas often include virtually and undisturbed ecosystems containing threatened species of animals and plants and fragile biotic communities, sensitive to disturbance resulting from the indiscriminate use of vehicles, particularly snowmobiles, hovercraft and other all-terrain vehicles and boats;

RECOGNIZING the disturbing effects on particular species and biotic communities, as well as to the aesthetic value of the area, caused by vehicles, boats and aircraft;

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS, meeting at Grand Teton National Park, U.S.A, in September 1972:

RECOMMENDS that all governments take the necessary steps through legislation and administrative action to control the use of vehicles, boats and aircraft so as to eliminate disturbance and damage to species and biotic communities as well as other values.

### *14. Research on National Park Values*

CONSIDERING the valuable contributions to the quality of life, science,



education, and touristic potential that derive from national parks;  
BEING AWARE that the great pressure on land for development in many countries, often caused by rapid increases in population, may endanger existing national parks and militate against the creation of new national parks;

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS, meeting at Grand Teton National Park, U.S.A., in September 1972:

STRESSES that provision for protecting areas as national parks or equivalent reserves to meet the various needs listed above should be an essential ingredient in regional and national land-use planning;

EMPHASIZES the urgent need for further research and investigation to evaluate the manifest contributions of national parks to the well-being of the community in social, environmental and economic terms;

AND REQUESTS governments and agencies concerned to give high priority to the initiation and support of such research and investigation.

#### *15. Planning of National Parks and Other Protected Areas*

RECALLING Recommendation 12 of the First World Conference on National Parks concerning the need for planning of national parks and park systems;

RECOGNIZING the vital importance of a management plan as a basis for proper operation and management of such protected areas;

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS, meeting at Grand Teton National Park, U.S.A., in September 1972:

RECOMMENDS that the planning, development and management of national parks and other protected areas be fostered on a comprehensive and long-term basis within each country with careful attention to environmental protection and improvement, and in doing this:

- (1) that a system of protected areas be set up, embracing a variety of park areas and purposes;
- (2) that the park needs of all the people of the country be taken into account;
- (3) that parks be provided in many locations ranging from remote wilderness to metropolitan regions;
- (4) that a balance be sought by zoning among the several uses of parks, ranging from conservation of nature to tourism;
- (5) that compatible land-use practices be implemented outside the boundaries of national parks;
- (6) that provision be made within or related to park systems for conservation of cultural features, historic areas and buildings;

URGES that strenuous efforts be made to ensure that national and regional plans include provision for park systems and especially that national investment programmes and budgets provide adequately for parks;

PROPOSES that a means be found for coordinating the planning of park systems among the various countries for their mutual advantage;

REQUESTS that all agencies concerned advance park planning systems, making full use of work already accomplished, initially stressing the following activities:

- (1) a research programme to develop further the basis for methods of park systems planning;
- (2) a technical aid programme for park systems planning and development;
- (3) several demonstration projects in selected countries or regions, and
- (4) an information and education programme to acquaint interested persons with park systems approach and its advantages;

URGES all authorities concerned with national parks and other protected areas to develop a management plan for each protected area using skilled planning personnel and the results of scientific research and to adopt this management plan as the basis for operation and management of the area;

CALLS UPON all agencies providing technical assistance to give priority to requests for the services of such skilled planning personnel and for the training of such personnel;

AND STRESSES that provision for continuous ecological research and monitoring is essential in all park management planning.

#### *16. Exchange of Information*

RECALLING Recommendation 35 of the Action Plan of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972) calling for an exchange of information between nations on all matters affecting national parks planning and management;

BEING AWARE of the action already taken by various agencies including FAO, UNESCO, and IUCN to facilitate such exchanges (including the convening of the present Conference);

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS, meeting at Grand Teton National Park, U.S.A., in September 1972:

URGES all governments and agencies concerned to implement Recommendation 35 of the Stockholm Conference Action Plan;

COMMENDS the proposal that IUCN publish a loose-leaf National Parks Handbook as a ready reference to those concerned with park operations, management, and interpretation;

WELCOMES the suggestion that an international periodical be published as a medium for exchange of information on national parks operation and management, and stresses the need for its contents to appear, in different languages, and be adapted to the varying conditions throughout the world;

RECOMMENDS that all agencies concerned give special attention to the preparation and distribution, in appropriate form and languages, of material about national park research, operation, management, and interpretation, including manuals, model management plans, and information on national park systems.

*17. Technical and Financial Assistance for National Parks*

RECOGNIZING that many countries cannot allocate adequate resources to permit the satisfactory development of a system of national parks;

RECOGNIZING ALSO that the setting up of national parks and equivalent reserves is of concern to all nations, not only the country in which they are situated;

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS, meeting at Grand Teton National Park, U.S.A., in September 1972;

URGES developing countries to give serious consideration in their requests for aid to this important aspect of land-use planning;

FURTHER URGES developed countries to set aside a proportion of their technical and financial assistance programmes to provide aid to other countries in this field;

AND RECOMMENDS that all governments and international agencies concerned give high priority to requests for technical and financial assistance in the establishment and management of national parks and other protected areas.

*18. Training*

REALIZING the need for qualified personnel to be charged with the management and operation of national parks and equivalent reserves;

BEING AWARE of the shortage of such qualified personnel, particularly in developing countries;

NOTING with satisfaction the establishment of schools at Mweka, Tanzania, and Garoua, Cameroon, with technical assistance from UNDP/FAO, serving respectively English-speaking and French-speaking countries in Africa, and providing training in wildlife management and in national parks operation and management.

NOTING ALSO the splendid record of the short courses in national park administration organized by the U.S. National Park Service in collaboration with Canada and the University of Michigan;

RECOGNIZING the initiatives that have been taken by various agencies in Latin America in organizing training opportunities open to national parks personnel;

RECALLING Recommendation 34 of the Action Plan of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972) concerning

the need for additional training for national parks personnel, particularly in Latin America and Asia;

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS, meeting at Grand Teton National Park, U.S.A., in September 1972:

RECOMMENDS to all agencies providing technical assistance that action be taken to establish additional training schools where required at all levels and to provide more opportunities for short courses for national park personnel.

*19. Interpretation Services for National Parks*

RECOGNIZING the important role of national parks in social and cultural life and in contributing to achieving a high quality of life;

RECOGNIZING the important contribution that environmental education makes to man's awareness of his place in the natural world;

RECOGNIZING the need for interpretative services associated with national parks to foster an appreciation of park values and to contribute to environmental education;

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS, meeting at Grand Teton National Park, U.S.A., in September 1972:

RECOMMENDS to all national park authorities:

- (1) that interpretative and environmental educational services be promoted both within and associated with the national park system; and
- (2) that special attention be given to the needs of youth in organizing these services;

DRAWS ATTENTION to the Environmental Study Area concept and programmes developed by the U.S. National Park Service;

SUGGESTS the inclusion of training in interpretation and environmental education services as a regular component in the courses preparing personnel for national parks activities;

AND PROPOSES that all governments and agencies concerned consider the designation of an international week for environmental education aimed at promoting environmental awareness.

*20. Education in National Parks and Other Protected Areas*

RECOGNIZING the need for environmental education among young people and the special approach involved;

RECOGNIZING the important role national parks and other protected areas play in environmental education by promoting understanding of, and active involvement in, environmental conservation;

THE SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS, meeting at Grand Teton National Park, U.S.A., in september 1972:

RECOMMENDS to all national parks authorities:

- (1) that environmental education programmes should be organized, including short-term conservation courses and international, regional, and natural study-and work-camps;
- (2) that assistance be given to help young people interested in environmental studies and conservation to organize themselves to contribute better to this field;
- (3) that facilities in national parks be made available for youth groups to carry out environmental studies and conservation programmes;
- (4) that attention be given to special exchange programmes to stimulate international cooperation and understanding about national parks among the youth of various countries.

## **Philatelic Release No. 87 of The United States Postal Service**

Postmaster General Winton M. Blount today made public the major portion of the 1972 philatelic program.

In a departure from past practice, new emphasis will be placed on issuing sets of postage stamps and postal cards. Mr. Blount said one stamp often cannot do full justice to a broad and important subject and that collectors have urged this approach of grouping commemoratives of different values to meet different rate requirements.

As an example of this new thinking, he cited the National Parks series, in which stamps of five values will be issued. Initially, a single 8-cent stamp had been proposed to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Yellowstone Park, the first national park in the world.

"Each year millions and millions of Americans enjoy our National Parks," Mr. Blount said. "We felt it appropriate to help the Interior Department's National Park Service celebrate the 100th anniversary with more than one stamp to illustrate the fact that parks serve many purposes."

The National Park Service was established in 1916 bringing together the 37 national parks and monuments, visited in that year by less than a half million persons. Since then 246 other areas have been added to the system. Last year there were 202 million visits. The system has grown to include national seashores, lakeshores, recreation areas, parkways, historic sites, and wilderness areas.

The 8-cent Yellowstone stamp will be augmented by:

A 2-cent issue commemorating Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, the first recreational national park. This issue will consist of four stamps in a block of four, usable as a unit for the first class rate.

A 6-cent stamp for Wolf Trap Farm Park in Virginia, near Washington, D.C., the first cultural park, which recently opened.

An 11-cent stamp for the City of Refuge in Hawaii, an historic site.

A 15-cent stamp for Mt. McKinley in Alaska, a natural area.

The National Parks series will be compatible in design so as to be easily recognizable as a set, and tell the fact that the parks have a multiple purpose—recreational, nature, history, and culture.

## **Contract Between The National Park Service and the Conservation Foundation**

**Contract No. 9900 × 20009**

**Contract Year 1972 F.Y.**

THIS CONTRACT entered into this 18th day of Aug, 1971, by the United States of America, hereinafter called the "Government", acting by and through the Chief, Division of Property Management and General Services, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240, hereinafter called the "Contracting Officer", party of the first part and the Conservation Foundation, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, hereinafter called the "Contractor", party of the second part. Be it herewith understood that this contract shall be binding and effective when signed by all parties. Mr. Theodor Swem is designated as the Contracting Officer's representative.

WITNESSETH: That the parties hereto do mutually agree as follows:

### *Article I—Scope of Work and Objective*

For the consideration to be paid by the Government as hereinafter set forth, the Contractor shall perform all necessary work to conduct a study and submit a report identifying the basic problems and issues confronting the National Park System today and those anticipated in the future. The study and report will also identify opportunities for furthering the sustained betterment of parks, mankind and the global environment through efforts in managing the National Park System. The study and report will develop a statement of philosophy and long range objectives and goals, with implementation recommendations, to guide the administration of the National Park System into a Second Century of Parks.

### *Article II—The Contractor Agrees*

To accomplish the elements stated in Article I in the following manner:

- a. To select and appoint a steering committee after consultation with the Chairman of the National Parks Centennial Commission and the National Park Service.
- b. In consultation with the steering committee, to identify major areas of inquiry, designate task forces (approximately six in number and com-

posed of broad representation and diversity of backgrounds) to consider each area, and select task force members after consultation with the Chairman of the National Parks Centennial Commission and the National Park Service.

- c. To supervise and staff task forces.
- d. To deliver preliminary report material on task force research no later than February 1, 1972.
- e. To produce fifty (50) copies of each task force report for delivery to the Contracting Officer no later than March 1, 1972.
- f. To arrange and produce a National Parks Centennial Symposium on or before May 1, 1972.
- g. To prepare and deliver to the Contracting Officer no later than August 15, 1972, fifty (50) copies of a final report based on the proceedings of the symposium and other findings. Additional copies of the final report will be made available in as complete a form as possible by September 15, 1972, in such quantities and at such cost as agreed upon by the Contractor and the Government.
- h. To assume those costs immediately related to the work of the task forces and those associated with the arrangements for and conduction of a symposium, including the costs of travel and subsistence for certain selected participants. The Contractor will not, however, bear the cost of travel or per diem for general attendees at the task force meetings or at the symposium.
- i. To submit six (6) consecutive monthly progress reports beginning September 30, 1971.

#### *Article III—The Government Agrees*

1. To provide clerical and administrative support where possible, and to provide for the advice and assistance of field and central office personnel as requested by the Contractor, and such other facilities, information, and assistance as may be appropriate or necessary to the execution of this contract.
2. To grant to the Contractor final editorial control of all materials the Contractor produces under this contract.
3. To grant to the Contractor full, but not exclusive, rights to use of, including publication, all materials prepared under this contract.
4. To pay a sum not to exceed \$150,000 upon receipt and acceptance of the final report no later than August 15, 1972. Partial payments may be made upon receipt and acceptance of a statement of expenses, but not to exceed amounts as set forth below as follows:



a. Upon receipt and acceptance of six (6) consecutive monthly progress reports beginning September 30, 1971—	\$96,000
b. Upon receipt and acceptance of the task force reports—	24,000
c. Upon the completion of the symposium—	10,000
d. Upon receipt and acceptance of the final report—	20,000
	<hr/> \$150,000

An invoice in triplicate shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer's representative, who will certify that the work has been accomplished and payment is justified. Upon certification the invoice will be submitted to the Contracting Officer for payment.

*Article IV—General*

1. It is understood by both the Conservation Foundation and the National Park Service that this contract may be modified and/or amended to reflect costs of additional activities and services which both parties may agree to, including the printing of additional copies of reports if the need thereof arises.
2. It is mutually agreed that this contract is subject to the General Provisions attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference and made a part hereof.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the Government and the Contractor have caused this contract to be signed and sealed, intending to be legally bound thereby.

**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

Sgd. / *J. C. Carpenter*

Acting Chief, Division of Property  
Management and General Services  
(Contracting Officer)

**THE CONSERVATION FOUNDATION**

Sgd. / *Sidney Howe*

*President*

## National Parks Centennial Banquet

### Marking the One Hundredth Anniversary of Yellowstone National Park

March 1, 1972  
Shoreham Hotel  
Washington, D.C.

#### *The Flowering of an Idea*

There can be magic in a word. The name "Yellowstone" has that quality.

On the first day of March 1872, President Grant signed into law an act creating Yellowstone National Park, more than 2 million acres of superlative scenery and natural wonders—the first national park in the world.

As we celebrate the 100th anniversary of this pioneer adventure in human culture, it is time to consider what it has meant to our country and to the world. For when Congress decided to dedicate and "set apart as a public park or pleasuring-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people" a great region of its Federal lands, it was a declaration that man has moral and spiritual needs, and that exploitation of the earth's resources, however necessary and admirable, must preserve islands of the natural scene where our kinships with all nature can be constantly renewed and understood.

Many and precious are the national parks that have been established since that day in 1872. And when, in 1916, the National Park Service was established to administer these preserves, its duty was set forth:

"to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

Thus the Yellowstone act was amplified and given a wider statement of intent. But the idea was there. It was something that could grow as needs grew. It was a plant that could adapt to new conditions—and flower. Perhaps, in a fast-changing and mechanized world fraught with dangers to the body and soul of man, we have yet fully to test the quality and quantity of this flowering of the Yellowstone Idea.

For a moment, let us go back to 1872. Was that year one of great affluence, when we could afford to make a gesture of careless magnificence? On the contrary. It was a period of severe social and economic

stress in our country, the aftermath of a terrible Civil War. Yet out of that very depression emerged Yellowstone. One voice in the Senate chamber, that of George Vest of Missouri, said that "we should show the world that they are wrong when they say that Americans are interested only in the 'almighty dollar'."

When the authors of the Yellowstone Act referred to that wilderness as a "pleasuring-ground" they were far from thinking of physical relaxation and restoration alone. They knew then, as well as we know now, that the most enduring pleasures are those adventures of the mind, in which man pursues his eternal quest for self-identity. To know one's self, to try to fathom the ever-recurring questions "Who am I? What am I doing in this amazing world? Where do I fit in the scheme of nature's ebb and flow?—we may resort to books, good books of the wisest philosophers. But this is not enough. Finally, in our search for identity, we must resort to the places kept most free from our own handiwork, from our astonishing technological achievement, from our marketplaces of noise and neuroses.

Yellowstone and the other great national parks that one by one have been added to the National Park System are indeed pleasuring grounds. In them you may choose for yourself the kind of pleasures you are seeking. You need indulge in neither study nor meditation. The Yellowstone Idea is many ideas in one. It is for every need, every mood.

Yes, Yellowstone is an Idea, an imperishable concept of equilibrium in the life of man who, with his strange capacity for intellectual and mechanical development, can so easily enmesh himself in a net of his own devices. Today our country and the whole world stand far more in need of Yellowstone the Idea than was the case when the first national park was born.

Yellowstone children today are spread around the world. There are perhaps 90 nations that have a system of national parks. There are the expected variations in the administration of these parks of other lands, but the basic concept is inherited. During the Centennial Year at Yellowstone National Park 500 delegates from foreign lands are expected to attend the Second World Conference on National Parks.

The anniversary of Yellowstone National Park may well be one of satisfaction to the American people. But the rejoicing should have a touch of humility, too. Among our forebears there were men of rare insight, who could look forward to our needs—and beyond. We have a duty not to fail them.

Freeman Tilden

*Centennial Banquet*

Concert	The United States Marine Band Colonel Albert Schoepper, Director
Master of Ceremonies	George B. Hartzog, Jr. Director, National Park Service
Introduction of Head Table Guests	Master of Ceremonies
Presentation of the Colors and the National Anthem	The United States Army Continental Color Guard, and the United States Marine Band
Invocation	Reverend Edward L. R. Elson Chaplain of the Senate
Dinner	Appetizer Tray Cream of Almond Emerald Broiled Prime Filet Mignon Bordelaise Sauce Amandine Potatoes Tomato Provencale Bouquet of Broccoli au Buerre Chiffonade Salad—Lemon Dressing Baked Alaska Coffee or Tea
Choral Tribute	The United States Army Chorus Captain Allen C. Crowell, Jr., Director
Introduction of the Secretary of the Interior and presentation to him of the National Parks Centennial Medallion and <i>Yellowstone: A Century of the Wilderness Idea</i> , a book by Ann and Myron Sutton	Hon. Clifford P. Hansen Acting Chairman, National Parks Centennial Commission
Centennial Address	Hon. Rogers C. B. Morton Secretary of the Interior
Benediction	Rabbi Richard M. Yellin Adas Israel Congregation

## Second World Conference on National Parks (Conference Announcement)

**YELLOWSTONE AND GRAND TETON  
NATIONAL PARKS  
SEPTEMBER 18-27, 1972**

**SPONSORED BY:**

U.S. Department of the Interior—National Park Service  
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources  
National Parks Centennial Commission

**CO-SPONSORS:**

UNESCO; FAO and Natural Resources Council of America

**General Chairmen:**

Gerardo Budowski, Director General, IUCN  
George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director, U.S. National Park Service

*"No figure of imagination, no description of enchantment, can equal in imagery the vista of these great basins."*

2nd Lt. Gustavus C. Doane, 2nd U.S. Cavalry September 13, 1870

The vista is still there, a century later, its beauty protected for all as part of "Yellowstone National Park."

Lt. Doane's description of the wonder and beauty of Yellowstone helped convince a nation that the area should be set aside for the benefit of all the people. And so, on March 1, 1872, President Grant approved the act establishing Yellowstone as the first national park in the U.S.A.

1972 is the National Parks Centennial year of the United States, officially proclaimed by President Richard Nixon. But this is more than a national observance. Yellowstone is the birthplace of an idea known the world over. Since that time, National Parks and equivalent reserves have been established in more than 100 nations around the world.

### *Second World Conference on National Parks*

A most important feature of the Centennial will be a Second World Conference on National Parks. At this Conference, nations may meet to exchange information on the world's heritage of national parks and equivalent reserves, and to plan together for the advancement of the national park idea during the century ahead. Its theme is: National Parks—A Heritage for a Better World.

Many of the Conference delegates—they will come from more than 90 countries—will stand at the peak of Mount Washburn where Lt. Doane surveyed the great Yellowstone Basin. During their stay in Yellowstone,

they will also be able to see the magnificent Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, Old Faithful geyser and the many other magnificent scenes and collections of wildlife that have endured the century. Later they will see the great panorama of the Teton Range in Grand Teton National Park.

*Program of Events—Yellowstone National Park,*

September 18–20, 1972

Beginning on Monday, September 18, the representatives from abroad and their North American hosts will spend three days in Yellowstone National Park enjoying a variety of special tours and programs. The events in Yellowstone will include special commemorative ceremonies, and the Second World Conference on National Parks will officially open at the same place where the Washburn–Langford–Doane Expedition camped at the conclusion of its historic explorations exactly 102 years before on September 19, 1870. These ceremonies will include a rededication of Yellowstone National Park to its second century of service to mankind.

On September 21 the participants will travel the 60 miles from Old Faithful to Jackson Lake Lodge in Grand Teton National Park for the technical sessions of the Conference.

*Who Will Attend the Second World Conference*

The sponsors wish that everyone interested could attend, but that is not possible because of accommodation and meeting space limitations. At Yellowstone, September 18–20, the program of events will be open to participation of up to 1200 persons, the overnight accommodations capacity of the park at that season. Invitations to participate will be issued to all delegates from abroad plus a large contingent of U.S. citizens.

The Technical Sessions at Grand Teton National Park, September 22 to 27, may be attended only by special invitation and reservation. Invitations to participate have been issued by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton to more than 120 nations on behalf of all the sponsors. Representation by United States interests will be allocated and special invitations will be issued on the basis of available space after the international participants have been designated by their respective countries.

Authors selected by the Conference sponsors have prepared background papers for these sessions. The background papers will be translated into the three official Conference languages (English, French and Spanish) and sent to all Conference participants in advance for study. At the Conference sessions, the authors will present brief summaries of their papers, and panelists will then discuss the subject. There will be opportunities for debate from the floor. Simultaneous interpretation in the three official Conference languages will be provided at all of the technical sessions.

*Special Information for International Participants*

A separate leaflet and other materials are available containing detailed information on accommodations, costs, travel, customs and immigration

regulations, travel and local transport facilities in the U.S.A., climate and clothing, pre- and post-conference tours, and other necessary information. They will automatically be sent to the participants from other countries.

*Agenda for Technical Sessions—Grand Teton National Park*

All Sessions will be held at Jackson Lake Lodge

*Friday, September 22*

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9:00 A.M.      *I. Opening of the Technical Sessions*

10:00–12:00      *II. A Look at the Past*

Past accomplishments, shortcomings and problems of the worldwide national park movement. (Belgium, England, U.S.A.)\*

2:00–5:00      *III. A Look at the Present*

Present-day park values, progress, and problems on a worldwide basis. (Argentina, Kenya, U.S.S.R.)

*Saturday, September 23*

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9:00–12:00      *IV. A Look at the Future*

Social and scientific opportunity and a look at problems arising from increasing population and economic pressures. (Japan, Sweden, U.S.A.)

9:00–12:00      *V. Parks and People*

Guidance for park managers and the stimulation of new and creative ways to obtain greater public benefit from parks. (Japan, Switzerland, U.S.A.)

2:00–5:00      *VI. Planning and Management*

The broad aspect of planning and management for the future with emphasis on physical and living resources. (United Kingdom, U.S.A.)

2:00–5:00      *VII. Special Park Environments, I*

Special and unusual social, scientific, and environmental problems of national parks in wet tropical, arid, and mountain regions. (Costa Rica, Egypt, India, Puerto Rico, U.S.S.R.)

*Sunday, September 24*

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*Morning Free*

2:00–5:00      *VIII. Wildlife and Resource Management*

Controversial aspects of wildlife management programs in national parks. (Tanzania)

2:00–5:00      *IX. Special Park Environments, II*

Social, scientific, and environmental problems of marine, island, polar, and subpolar parks and reserves. (Canada, France, U.S.A.)

*Monday, September 25*

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9:00–12:00      *X. Uses and Interpretation*

\* Countries contributing background papers.

Problems involved in communicating park values to the visitors. (Netherlands, Scotland)

9:00–12:00      *XI. Staff Development and Training*

Current international training opportunities and suggested ideas for improvement of these opportunities. (FAO/Latin America)

2:00–5:00      *XII. Environmental Interpretation*

Approaches and techniques that can be used to stimulate environmental awareness and motivate people to respect and protect their natural world. Open forum and field workshops.

*Tuesday, September 26*

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9:00–10:30      *XIII. International Opportunities*

Opportunities to expand and improve worldwide park systems in the future, including information on how these opportunities may be realized. (Canada, IUCN, U.S.A.)

10:30–12:00      *XIV. Help*

An open forum to answer how, where, when and what help can be made available for the creation and/or development of national parks and equivalent reserves. Composite background papers from FAO, UNESCO, World Bank, OAS, and other international organizations.

2:00–3:30      *XV. Developing Public Support*

Special discussion of need and benefits of public support for parks. Open forum.

3:30–5:00      *XVI. Conference Review by Rapporteurs*

*Wednesday, September 27*

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9:00 A.M.      *XVII. Closing Session*

The Second World Conference on National Parks will provide a unique opportunity for nations to meet and share knowledge and information on the world's heritage of national parks and equivalent reserves. Working together they will face the exciting challenge of planning for the strengthening and advancement of the national park idea during the century which lies ahead.

Secretariat

Second World Conference on National Parks

National Park Service

Washington, D.C. 20240

U.S.A.



## **National Parks— A Heritage for a Better World**

**Second World Conference On National Parks  
Dedicatory Sessions  
Yellowstone National Park  
September 19-20, 1972**

**SPONSORED BY:**

**U.S. Department of the Interior—National Park Service  
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources  
National Parks Centennial Commission**

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**General Chairmen:**

**Gerardo Budowski, Director General, IUCN  
US Department of the Interior—National Parks Service  
George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director, U.S. National Park Service**

The first World Conference on National Parks was held June 30 to July 7, 1962, in Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. Many of the countries represented were among the 81 governments that had already established national parks or equivalent reserves in the preceding 90 years. During the concluding sessions of this first Conference, a recommendation called for another meeting in 1972 in honor of the 100th anniversary of the creation of Yellowstone National Park.

The National Parks Centennial Commission, in concert with the United States Department of the Interior and its National Park Service, is honored to host this Second World Conference at a time when more than one hundred countries now have national parks or equivalent reserves included in the United Nations list.

It also gives us great pleasure to welcome you to the site where the national park idea was first conceived. Since 1872, Yellowstone National Park has become a widely recognized symbol. The idea that took shape here was a declaration to the world that man does not live by bread alone—that he has moral and spiritual needs, and that development of the earth's resources, however necessary, must preserve islands of the natural world where our essential kinship with all nature can be constantly renewed and understood. The creation of Yellowstone as a public park or pleasuring ground was the beginning of an idea that has no end in sight.

We look forward to hearing from you during these two days at Yellowstone and the following seven days at Grand Teton National Park your

ideas, hopes, and plans for a second century of national parks. Yours is an awesome challenge—for in national parks rests the responsibility for protecting a heritage for the better world we are striving to create.

My best wishes for a productive, successful Conference.

Rogers C. B. Morton  
Secretary, United States  
Department of the Interior

*Dedicatory Sessions*

Old Faithful Lodge, Recreation Hall

*Tuesday, September 19*

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- 9:00–9:30 A.M. *Welcome*  
 Jack K. Anderson, Superintendent Yellowstone National Park  
 Hon. Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior  
 Hon. Edmund B. Thornton, Chairman National Parks Centennial Commission  
 Dr. Gerardo Budowski, Director General, IUCN and Co-Chairman Second World Conference
- 9:30–9:45 *Introduction of Special Guests*  
 George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director National Park Service & Co-Chairman Second World Conference
- 9:45–10:15 Coffee Break

*THEME: Policy and Program Considerations in the Establishment, Preservation and Use of National Parks in the U.S.A.*

*Chairman of the Day: Hon. Edmund B. Thornton*

- 10:15–11:45 *Panel 1: National Parks and Federal Executive Policy Making*  
 Implications involved in the allocation of resources (scenic, scientific, historical, cultural and recreational) among national priorities, including authorization and funding for the development and management of national parks.  
 John W. Larson, Assistant Secretary of the Interior  
 Hon. William A. Morrill, Assistant Director, Office of Management and Budget  
 Hon. Robert Cahn, Former Member, Council on Environmental Quality  
 Richard S. Bodman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Summarizer and Chairman

11:45–1:00 P.M. Lunch

- 1:00–2:30      *Panel 2: National Parks—Congressional Policy Making and Appropriations*
- Policy making responsibilities for the management and utilization of the public lands, allocations of resources and appropriations for scenic, scientific, historical, cultural and recreational uses vis-a-vis consumptive utilization.
- Hon. Joseph M. McDade, Representative, Pennsylvania  
 Hon. John Melcher, Representative, Montana  
 Hon. John P. Saylor, Representative, Pennsylvania  
 Hon. Frank E. Moss, Senator, Utah  
 Hon. Alan Bible, Senator, Nevada, Summarizer and Chairman
- 2:30              Adjourn
- 2:30–4:30      *Free time and travel to Madison Junction*
- 4:30–6:30      *Refreshments and Chuckwagon Barbeque*  
 Madison Junction Campground
- 6:30–8:00      *Evening Program*  
 Madison Junction Amphitheatre
- Master of Ceremonies  
 Invocation  
 Special Awards  
 Centennial Address  
 Rededication of Yellowstone National Park  
 Relighting of Campfire

### *The First National Park*

Here at the Junction of the Firehole and Gibbon Rivers on September 19, 1870, members of the Washburn-Langford-Doane expedition gathered around a campfire the last evening of their historic exploration of the Yellowstone country and discussed the astounding natural wonders they had seen. There emerged an idea, expressed by Cornelius Hedges, that there should be no private ownership of these wonders but that the area should be preserved for public enjoyment. Others shared these views, and on March 1, 1872, President Ulysses S. Grant signed the act establishing Yellowstone as the world's first national park. In the century since, 1200 national parks and equivalent reserves have been established by more than 90 nations.

8:00              Guests return to Lodging

*Wednesday, September 20*

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*Chairman of the Day: Hon. Nathaniel P. Reed,*  
Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish, Wildlife and Parks

9:00-9:10 A.M. *Convene and General Announcements*  
Secretary-General Roger J. Contor

9:10-10:40 *Panel 3: National Parks in their Regional, State, and Local Environments*

Involvement of national parks with regional, state and local communities as influenced by economic and legal responsibilities such as social programs, general taxation, zoning and policing.

Hon. Cecil E. Andrus, Governor, Idaho  
Hon. Stanley K. Hathaway, Governor, Wyoming  
Ted Schwinden, Director of Lands, Montana  
Hon. Richard G. Shoup, Representative, Montana  
Hon. Joe Skubitz, Representative, Kansas  
Hon. Orval Hansen, Representative, Idaho, Summarizer and Chairman

10:40-11:20 Coffee Break

11:20-12:40 P.M. *Panel 4: National Parks and Related Environmental and Recreation Programs*

Relationship between national parks and other Federal agencies in the construction, development and management of recreation facilities and environmental programs.

John Hirten, Asst. Secretary of Transportation  
Dr. J. A. Remington, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army  
David Dominick, Asst. Administrator for Categorical Programs, Environmental Protection Agency  
James Watt, Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation  
Joseph Jaegger, National Council of State Parks  
Rexford Resler, Associate Chief, U.S. Forest Service  
Harrison Loesch, Asst. Secretary for Public Land Management, Dept. of the Interior, Summarizer and Chairman

12:40-2:00 Lunch

2:00-2:30 *Report, "National Parks for the Future"*  
Sydney Howe, President, Conservation Foundation

2:30-2:35 *Acceptance of "National Parks for the Future" Report*  
Edmund B. Thornton, Chairman, National Parks Centennial Commission

- 2:35-3:05      *Report, "North America International Regional Conference"*  
Dr. Ernest A. Connally, Associate Director, National  
Park Service
- 3:05              Adjourn

*Thursday, September 21*

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- 11:00 A.M.      Delegates to technical session leave Old Faithful Inn for  
Jackson Lake Lodge by bus, arriving at approximately  
3:00 P.M. Box lunches will be served.

## **National Parks— A Heritage for a Better World**

**Second World Conference on National Parks  
Technical Sessions  
Grand Teton National Park  
September 22-27, 1972**

**SPONSORED BY:**

**U.S. Department of the Interior—National Park Service  
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources  
National Parks Centennial Commission**

**CO-SPONSORS:**

**UNESCO, FAO and Natural Resources Council of America**

**General Chairmen:**

**Gerardo Budowski, Director General, IUCN  
George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director, U.S. National Park Service**

“The most salient feature of the ‘better life’ will be respect for, followed by admiration, enjoyment, and even promotion of *diversity* throughout the world. We should make it possible for all people to feel they are the recipients of a world heritage which has been passed down . . . and will continue to be passed down in the form of natural landscapes, wild animals and plants . . .”

Dr. Gerardo Budowski  
Co-Chairman, Second World  
Conference on National Parks

“Parklands are more than physical resources. They are, indeed, the delicate strands of nature and culture that bond together the generations of man. They are, moreover, the benchmarks by which we may chart a new course of human behavior. If we are wise enough—if we are humble enough—if we are strong enough—we can together in goodwill use this living legacy to build an environmental ethic as the rule of human and corporate conduct essential to the restoration of quality to our daily lives and community to our society.

George B. Hartzog, Jr.  
Co-Chairman, Second World  
Conference on National Parks

## **The Second World Conference on National Parks is Sponsored By**

### *The United States Department of the Interior and the National Park Service.*

As the principal U.S. conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park, and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial affairs are other major concerns of America's "Department of Natural Resources."

### *The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.*

IUCN is an international organization which aims at maintaining and enhancing the diversity of the biosphere by promoting rational management of the earth's resources. The Union is dedicated to maintaining the highest sustainable quality of life for all mankind; it seeks to halt the destruction of our natural environment, and promotes the conservation of wild places and wild animals and plants in their natural environments.

### *The National Parks Centennial Commission*

Public Law 91-332, 91st Congress, H.J. Res. 546, July 10, 1970 established the Commission to provide, in cooperation with federal, state, local, non-governmental agencies and organizations and appropriate international organizations, host services for a world conference on National Parks in 1972 and to assist in representing the United States in the activities of such conference.

## **Co-Sponsors**

*Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*

*United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organizations*

*Natural Resources Council of America*

A private, nonprofit group of national and regional organizations concerned with the conservation of natural resources and the environment.

### *Technical Sessions*

Jackson Lake Lodge, Explorers Room

*Friday, September 22*

09:00

*Session I. Call to Order*

Roger J. Contor, Secretary-General

*Welcome*

Gary E. Everhardt, Superintendent,  
Grand Teton National Park

*Official Greetings*

Hon. Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior  
 Hon. Edmund B. Thornton, Chairman National Parks  
 Centennial Commission

*First Plenary Session*

George B. Hartzog, Jr.,  
 Gerardo Budowski,  
 Co-Chairmen Second World Conference

Presentation of Agenda and Organization Presentation and  
 Adoption of Rules of Procedure  
 Appointment of Committee on Recommendations  
 Election of Honorary Chairmen  
 Election of Honorary Vice-Chairmen

10:00

*Session II. A Look at the Past*

Past accomplishments, shortcomings and problems of the  
 worldwide national park movement.

*Chairman:* Dr. Otto Soemarwoto, Indonesia

*Rapporteur:* Mrs. Paule Gryn-Ambroes, Belgium

Authors of background papers: Prof. Jean-Paul Harroy,  
 Belgium; E. M. Nicholson, U.K.; Assistant Secretary of the  
 Interior Nathaniel P. Reed, U.S.A.

Invited Panelists: Dr. John S. Owen, U.K.; Dr. Carlos  
 Lehmann, Colombia; Conrad L. Wirth, U.S.A.; Jean  
 Gahuranyi Tanganika, Zaire; Ivan Cibulec, Czechoslovakia.

14:00

*Session III. A Look at the Present*

Present-day park values, progress, and problems on a  
 worldwide basis.

*Chairman:* Dr. Luc Hoffmann, Switzerland

*Rapporteur:* Hanno Henke, Germany

Authors of background papers: Dr. V. V. Krinitskii,  
 U.S.S.R.; Perez Olindo, Kenya; Italo Costantino, Argentina.

Invited Panelists: Jesus B. Alvarez, Jr., Philippines; Georges  
 Ramanantsoavina, Madagascar; Raymond L. Freeman,  
 U.S.A.; N. C. Gare, Australia; Teobaldo Mozo Morron,  
 Colombia.

*Saturday, September 23*

09:00

*Session IV. A Look at the Future*

Social and scientific opportunity and a look at problems  
 arising from increasing population and economic pressures.

*Chairman:* Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa, Tanzania

*Rapporteur:* Richard M. Leonard, U.S.A.



Authors of background papers: Kai Curry-Lindhal, Sweden; Michio Oi, Japan; Dr. Joseph L. Fisher, U.S.A.  
 Invited Panelists: Dr. Jose Candido de Melo Carvalho, Brazil; Claude Fatoux, France; Zekai Bayer, Turkey; Anthony Wayne Smith, U.S.A.; H. E. Christian Sombodey, Central African Republic; Phairot Suvanakorn, Thailand; Dr. Stefan Myczkowski, Poland.

09:00

*Session V. Parks and People*

Guidance for park managers and the stimulation of new and creative ways to obtain greater public benefit from parks.

*Chairman:* Robert Cahn, U.S.A.

*Rapporteur:* Theodore S. Burrell, U.K.

Authors of background papers: Dr. Marion Clawson, U.S.A.; Tetsumaro Senge, Japan; Dr. Robert Schloeth, Switzerland.

Invited Panelists: John S. McLaughlin, U.S.A.; John Kimanzi Mutinda, Kenya; John J. McCarthy, Ireland; Robert Stanton, U.S.A.; Elsa Salas de White, Venezuela; Franco Tassi, Italy; Sir Frank Fraser Darling, U.K.

14:00

*Session VI. Planning and Management*

The broad aspect of planning and management for the future with emphasis on physical and living resources.

*Chairman:* P. H. C. Lucas, New Zealand

*Rapporteur:* Dr. Wolfgang Erz, Germany

Authors of background papers: George B. Hartzog, Jr., U.S.A.; Sylvia Crowe, U.K.

Invited Panelists: Emmanuel O. A. Asibey, Ghana; Reginald J. S. Hookway, U.K.; Rene Fontaine, Rome; Raymond M. Housley, Jr.; U.S.A., James William Keenan, Canada; Bernardo Zentilli, Chile; Willard W. Brown, U.S.A.

14:00

*Session VII. Special Park Environments, I*

Special and unusual social, scientific, and environmental problems of national parks in wet tropical, arid, and mountain regions.

*Chairman:* Prof. J. S. Turner, Australia

*Rapporteur:* Dr. Anne LaBastille, U.S.A.

Authors of background papers: Prof. Paul W. Richards, U.K.; Mario Boza L., Costa Rica; Prof. M. Kassas, Egypt; J. R. Desai, India; Prof. Dr. K. P. Mirimanian, U.S.S.R.; Frank H. Wadsworth, U.S.A., Puerto Rico.

Invited Panelists: Michel Louis Anna, Chad; Koffi Attobra, Ivory Coast; Jose Arreola Tinoco, Mexico; Dr. Vittorio Agnelli, Italy; Dr. Nicolae Tonvic, Romania.

- 18:00      *Reception*
- 19:00      *Banquet*  
Dining Room
- 20:00      *Program and Preview film, "Earthbound"*  
Explorers Room

*Sunday September 24*

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Morning free

- 14:00      *Session VIII. Wildlife and Resources Management*  
Controversial aspects of wildlife management programs in national parks.  
*Chairman:* Prof. Ian McTaggart Cowan, Canada  
*Rapporteur:* Dr. Douglas Pimlott, Canada  
Author of background paper: Dr. Hugh F. Lamprey, Tanzania.  
  
Invited Panelists: Dr. Marc Dourojeanni, Peru; Prof. Edgardo Mondolfi, Venezuela; Dr. A. Starker Leopold, U.S.A.; John Ernest Clarke, Zambia; Dr. Jacques Verschuren, Zaire; Dr. Robert Linn, U.S.A.; Bernard Thong, Malaysia, Akbar S. A. Packeer, Ceylon.
- 14:00      *Session IX. Special Park Environments, II*  
Social, scientific, and environmental problems of marine, island, polar, and subpolar parks and reserves.  
*Chairman:* Dr. D. F. McMichael, Australia  
*Rapporteur:* Juan Black M., Ecuador  
Authors of background papers: Dr. Carleton Ray, U.S.A.; Prof. Jean Dorst, France; Prof. W. A. Fuller, Canada.  
  
Invited Panelists: Dr. Edward L. Towle, U.S.A., Virgin Islands; Prof. M. Hyder, Kenya; Dr. Tsuyoshi Tamura, Japan; Dr. Peter Kramer, Ecuador; Dr. Hans A. M. De Kruijf, Netherlands Antilles; Dr. Ricardo Luti, Argentina; Dr. Dieter Mueller-Dombois, U.S.A.

*Monday, September 25*

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- 09:00      *Session X. Uses and Interpretation*  
Problems involved in communicating park values to the visitors.

*Chairman:* Dr. Paulo Nogueira-Neto, Brazil

*Rapporteur:* Dr. Grant W. Sharpe, U.S.A.

Authors of background papers: Don Aldridge, Scotland;  
Prof. Dr. D. J. Kuenen, Netherlands.

Invited Panelists: Herbert Sydney Curtis, Australia;  
Dr. Pekka Borg, Finland; William C. Everhart, U.S.A.;  
Carol A. Martin, U.S.A.; Jose Lagrifa Mendes, Portugal;  
M. K. Ranjitsinh, India; Ponsiana Semwezi, Uganda.

09:00

*Session XI. Staff Development and Training*

Current international training opportunities and suggested ideas for improvement of these opportunities.

*Chairman:* Dr. Simon Max Franky, Colombia

*Rapporteur:* Dr. Leslie M. Reid, U.S.A.

Author of background paper:

Dr. Kenton Miller, U.S.A./FAO.

Invited Panelists: Andrew Allo Allo, Cameroon; Anthony J. Mence, Tanzania; Dr. S. Ross Tocher, U.S.A.; Lemuel (Lon) Garrison, U.S.A.; Dr. Ernest Connally, U.S.A.; J. C. Stormonth Darling, U.K.

14:00

*Session XII. Environmental Interpretation*

Approaches and techniques that can be used to stimulate environmental awareness and motivate people to respect and protect their natural world.

*Chairman:* Dr. Jan Cerovsky, Czechoslovakia

*Rapporteur:* J. P. Doets, Netherlands

Author of background paper: Vernon C. Gilbert, U.S.A.

Invited Panelists: Luis Garcia Correa, Spain; Lars-Erik Esping, Sweden; William C. Everhardt, U.S.A.; Prof. Michel Maldague, Canada; Christopher Maximea, Dominica.

*Tuesday, September 26*

09:00

*Session XIII. International Opportunities*

Opportunities to expand and improve worldwide park systems in the future, including information on how these opportunities may be realized.

*Chairman:* Eskandar Firouz, Iran

*Rapporteur:* Chester C. Brown, U.S.A.

Authors of background papers: Hon. Russell E. Train, U.S.A.; John I. Nicol, Canada; Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann, U.S.A./IUCN.

Invited Panelists: Zafar Futehally, India; Baba Dioum,

Senegal; Prof. Antoon de Vos, FAO/Rome; Dr. Michel Batisse, UNESCO/Paris; Robert Garvey, U.S.A.; Ambassador Wymberley D. Coerr, U.S.A.

10:30 *Session XIV. Help*

An open forum to answer how, where, when and what help can be made available for the creation and/or development of national parks and equivalent reserves.

*Chairman:* Dr. Justin Leonard, U.S.A.

*Rapporteur:* John Milton, U.S.A.

Authors of background papers: Composite paper prepared by IUCN from statements furnished by agencies providing assistance.

Invited Panelists: Representatives of Agencies.

14:00 *Session XV. Developing Public Support*

Special discussion of need and benefits of public support for parks.

*Chairman:* Dr. David P. S. Wasawo, Tanzania

*Rapporteur:* Carlos F. Ponce del Prado, Peru

Invited Panelists: Richard D. Piesse, Australia; Dr. Alceo Magnanini, Brazil; Peter Jackson, U.K.; Laurence W. Lane, Jr., U.S.A.; Dr. Nils Dahlbeck, Sweden; Christian Zuber, France.

15:30 *Session XVI. Conference Review by Rapporteurs*

*Wednesday, September 27*

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09:00 *Session XVII. Closing Session*

*Members—National Parks Centennial Commission*

Hon. Edmund B. Thornton, Chairman, Illinois  
 Senator Alan Bible, Nevada  
 Senator Henry M. Jackson, Washington  
 Senator Paul J. Fannin, Arizona  
 Senator Clifford P. Hansen, Wyoming  
 Rep. Thomas S. Foley, Washington  
 Rep. John Melcher, Montana  
 Rep. John P. Saylor, Pennsylvania  
 Rep. Joe Skubitz, Kansas  
 Mr. Elmer L. Andersen, Minnesota  
 Mr. Henry P. Hoffstot, Pennsylvania  
 Mr. W. W. Keeler, Oklahoma  
 Mrs. Frank Y. Larkin, Connecticut

Mr. Richard P. Mellon, Pennsylvania  
Hon. Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior  
Represented by: Laurance S. Rockefeller

George B. Hartzog, Jr., Executive Director  
William J. Briggie, Centennial Director  
Laurence W. Lane, Jr., Consultant

*Secretariat of the Second World Conference*

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Cecil Lewis  
Rapporteur General:  
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T. Sutton Jett, Staff Director  
Jean C. Henderer, Staff Director

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